

# THE NEW NORTH.

VOLUME 14, NO. 29.

RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, SEPT. 10, 1896.

TERMS—\$1.50 IN ADVANCE

## The News Spreads.

Every day the past week people have visited our store who have heretofore been strangers to us and our goods.

It's all owing to our new Cash and One Price Plan. We were sure it would be a winner from the start and have not been disappointed.

This week we offer new evidence of our ability to give better values than any other firm in Rhinelander. We shall be sorry to have any one stay away, but cannot help but feel that their loss will be as great as ours if they fail to pay our store a visit.

500 yds. 7 and 8 c. Outing Flannels...04  
100 10-4 Bed Blankets.....49  
2000 yds. Staple Check and Fancy  
Ginghams.....04  
3000 yds. White Shaker Flannel....05  
1000 yds. Turkish Crash, 10c value..08  
10,000 yds. LLL Unbleach Cotton .03 3/4  
100 Novelty Dress Patterns, all  
the very latest styles,  
from.....\$5 to \$12.50 suit.  
50 Bed Spreads.....50  
50 Bed Spreads.....69

Bargains Every Day,  
Bargains Every Week,  
Bargains Every Month.

## CRUSOE'S BARGAIN DEPARTMENT STORE

New Bank Block, Rhinelander, Wis.

## THE FAIR A BIG SUCCESS

### THE EXHIBITS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS GOOD.

The Sports Exciting and Only One Disappointment in the Three Days.

The Oneida County Agricultural Society has reason to feel well satisfied with their first exhibition. In almost every way it was more of a success than had been anticipated. The attendance was large. On the opening day there were easily fifteen hundred people on the ground and fully that number were present the second day. Nearly the same number attended on Wednesday. The exhibits in all departments were exceptionally creditable and a thorough surprise to all except those who had been in charge of the society work. Especially were the stock and produce exhibits better than had been expected. It is impossible to give any list of the entries and premiums awarded in this issue as the lists will not be obtainable for a few days. The only disappointment of the week which at all disconcerted the people was the miserable flunk of the Green Bay foot ball team. There had been every reason to suppose that the visiting team was one which would at least give the spectators their money's worth even if they did not succeed in winning the game. But instead of that they played the baby act, and because they were getting a little the worst of the game left the grounds and were willing to disappoint the people who had paid their money to see men play the game instead of children go home when they couldn't have their own way. The game as far as it went was a good one, although the home team clearly outmatched the visitors, and would have had no trouble in winning. The first touch down was made by Rhinelander after eight minutes play, in which the Green Bays were unable to stop the home team's gains. When Green Bay got the ball and was having hard work to hold its ground, there was considerable rough work which seemed to be participated in pretty generally by both teams. The cap-

tain of the visiting team was hit on the nose, in return for a jab in the ear which he had given someone and the stuff was immediately off. He called the players off the field and they left amid jeers of the big crowd. The races were excellent. The farmers' race on the first day was won by Sam Cole's grey. The 2:15 race was taken by Grey Eagle, from Antigo, with Tally-Ho 2nd, and Sally Brands, of Wausau, 3rd. The 2:20 class resulted, Little Elgar 1st, Rob R. 2nd, and Oberman 3rd. The free-for-all was won by Shawhan, from Stevens Point, with Wilkette 2nd, A. W. 3rd. The three minute race was won by Tally-Ho, with Sally Brands 2nd. The races were all hotly contested and gave excellent satisfaction.

The bicycle races were interesting and one of them furnished an interesting but dangerous incident which was not down on the program. In the mile, with the bunch of riders going around the second turn of the track, Burleigh Horr fell from his wheel and four others piled up on top of him quicker than it takes to tell of it. Dr. Stone got a bad fall, but came out without any injury. Peterson, the Screen Door Company's stenographer, was rubbed along the track until he looked as though he had been through a threshing machine. Burleigh Horr was badly bruised and winded but came out of the pile in pretty good shape. Bingham was the worst used of any, suffering a fracture of the shoulder blade. The race was finished by those who were ahead of the falling bunch and was won by Harley Woodard with Allen James second. In the two mile handicap Harley Woodard won first and Broughton second. The races were interesting at the finish and Harley was liberally applauded.

### Cogebie County Fair.

For the above occasion, the Northwestern Line will, on September 15 to 18, inclusive, sell excursion tickets to Ironwood and return at very low rates, good returning until and including Sept. 19, 1896. For tickets and full information apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y.

Slayton's Jubilee Singers, Sept. 17.

## THE RAILROAD SCHEME.

### IT IS THE LEADING MATTER OF INTEREST.

Arguments Both for and Against the Bonding of the County.

Whether or not the city shall secure the St. Paul Railway by the issuance of twenty thousand dollars worth of county bonds is the question which is of interest to every citizen of the county at present. There are active advocates of the proposition and also some who believe that the price is too high and that the road will not be of sufficient benefit to pay for the investment, and some believe that the road will come here anyway regardless of any action on the county's part. There is a dearth of information among a large majority of the people as to the real facts relative to the cost of building it and also to the benefits to be derived from having the additional line. We have received two communications on the subject, setting forth both the advantages and objections, which our readers will no doubt peruse with interest.

### ADVANTAGES TO BE DERIVED.

The real benefits we would expect to receive and the status of the matter today concerning the new railroad is that Mr. W. H. Shallen, the local civil engineer of the St. Paul system, has been in the field about a week and has been over the line sufficient to determine that it will take upwards of ten miles of new track to reach this city from the end of the track at Camp Josie, with about two or three miles of trackage in the city to reach the manufacturing points and a location on Pelican river for the purpose of stopping logs here to be manufactured instead of allowing them to leave our very doors to be turned into lumber at down river points.

1st. Benefits to be derived by securing connection with the main line direct: We make tributary to Rhinelander saw mills something like one billion feet of standing pine at the head of the Tomahawk and Manitowish waters, fully half of which is now for sale at a lower price than it sold for ten years ago. The names and addresses of these owners can be had at any time by applying to the undersigned. Parties are living in this city who own large tracts of pine standing on the Star Lake line which cannot be brought to Rhinelander in any way except the one under discussion. Under this arrangement the logs can be brought here and turned into lumber. The timber is of a superior quality and the same can be sold of much of the pine in that locality.

2d. There is now standing on this new branch a grove of nearly 400,000 feet of pine, but unfortunately for Rhinelander it is owned mostly by parties operating mills at Wausau, Tomahawk, Merrill and Tomah. But there is, however, upwards of 2,000,000 feet of it now for sale and our mill men could buy it if they chose and bring it in here on the new line, which will run directly through it. In this way employment will be given to a crew of from four to five hundred men for a period of at least five years, to cut that pine and ship it. A direct route to Rhinelander is provided by building this connection and the operatives could come here and do their trading, thus benefiting our merchants, banks, hotels, doctors, livermen, barbers, and others. Think of what this means, to say nothing of the houses to be rented by the families of the men employed there and the increase in opportunities for labor for our own men which would of necessity follow.

3d. The St. Paul system now makes a discrimination of twenty-five cents per thousand on lumber shipments from Rhinelander as compared with other Wisconsin Valley mills below. This means an increased expense of shipping what lumber goes out of this city over the St. Paul line in round numbers of over ten thousand dollars per year. The Northwestern Traffic Association regulates this matter by reason of the system now in operation as the Soo line carries it a short distance, but by getting the line itself in here they would surely not discriminate against any town in the valley as against the same commodity, and part of the plan is to accomplish the reduction of this rate, in order that buyers may come here for lumber as well as at any of the other points below.

4th. It establishes a competing route operated by a big company and one able in every respect to compete on the vast traffic between this city and Chicago and Milwaukee. Such competition never was known to increase rates but has always tended to reduce them and obtain better accommodations. One of the important benefits arising from the road would be that of always finding cars at your disposal. You would not have to wait as has often been the case under the present conditions.

5th. There are upwards of \$3,500,000 invested in pulp and paper mills on the St. Paul system in the Wisconsin valley. This new line would open up that market for our pulp wood and perhaps induce capital to build a paper or pulp mill on our splendid water power, which at the most conservative estimate is placed at seventeen hundred horse power, and you all know it has been running to waste ever since the great C. & N. W. R'y entered this city. Remember this boys when you hear objections made to this enterprise by opposition from that source.

6th. The fact that we had secured a direct connection to as great a railroad system as there is in the world, one that owns and operates more miles of road in this state than any other railway, and is conceded to be as good a lumber-selling system as there is in existence would be as good an advertisement as Rhinelander could possibly have go out to their patrons and to investors. By securing this extra line we would have as good shipping facilities as any inland city in the country. Think of this while you have this opportunity within your grasp. Bear it well in mind when you hear arguments made by parties directly interested in competing roads. This position alone is a strong point in favor of the enterprise.

Now as to some of the stories going the rounds derogatory to the enterprise. I will say that Mr. Goodyear does not own over two hundred and forty acres of land on the new line and that there is but little over 1,500,000 feet of pine on his land on the proposed ten miles of new road to be constructed, and one half of that is out of reach of the line already built and paid for. This pine is now and has been for sale at a reasonable price ever since I purchased it for Mr. Goodyear, as it is on scattering tracts belonging to large tracts and had to be bought in order to get the main group. The public records will show this and I will assist anyone who wishes to investigate.

It is not true that this line will be built without sufficient inducements to enable private capital to invest in it at this time. Remember also what that little "at this time" means. There is one other very important matter to consider, one of the prime factors of the arrangements, and it is that whoever takes the job is bound to employ Oneida county help, so far as it can be supplied, and the cost of grading is estimated at upwards of \$20,000, the grounds being very rough and much heavy work being necessary. The contractors will commence on this end of the line for the reason that it is much the easiest. Board can be obtained in town without the necessity of building quarters for the men. Cold weather at this time of the year and later making this necessary.

The steel and equipment for ten miles of railroad costs in the neighborhood of \$20,000, grading and ballasting about \$10,000, making a permanent investment of fully \$30,000 to be permanently invested, to say nothing about the twelve miles already built which was built without any assistance from us.

The item of rolling stock comes next but my knowledge in this line is limited. \$100,000 does not go far in that direction.

The main feature of getting this work done now is that nothing else is going on in the way of enterprise to supply work for our laborers. The \$20,000 we donate comes from the property owners benefited. The pine land king, Mr. Goodyear, is included and his tax alone is no small item. Rhinelander's share would be but little over \$4,000 and would be much less if the county was properly apportioned and the pine kings were paying their just share of the county tax. This latter idea would be a good thing for the county board to investigate. They could do it without prejudice and on facts, figures and actual estimates. The Town of Pelican has but little pine left, but

other towns have considerable and I know where it stands. It will not be gone from the place if I go to show it to you. It is a matter that needs looking after anyway and it is the duty of the county board to attend to it while they are building county roads to these towns at the county's expense. I claim nevertheless that these are county improvements and should be built whether Rhinelander is to be benefited or not. Don't kick boys when we try to progress also.

E. S. SHEPARD.

### IN OPPOSITION.

Mr. Editor:—I notice in your last issue the proposition of the Rhinelander & St. Paul Railway Co., in which they ask the County of Oneida to subscribe for \$20,000.00 of its capital stock, and pay for same by issuing bonds for the same amount.

I am a taxpayer in this county and as this is a matter concerning the tax payers, I take the liberty of writing my views on the subject with the hope that you will see fit to publish them.

I am opposed to the county paying \$20,000.00 to this railway company for several reasons.

In the first place, I do not think the railroad will be of any benefit to the county, or for that matter, to the city of Rhinelander.

In the second place, I believe that in all probability this railroad would be built whether the county gave anything towards it or not; and further, I believe that the amount asked of the county is greatly in excess of the amount needed, even if it is admitted that it is necessary to give something, and that we must have the road.

As a passenger line this new railroad will be of no benefit to Rhinelander whatever on account of the excellent service rendered by the "Soo" Line. The new road will run nearly parallel to the "Soo," the two roads being only about four miles or less apart at any point; but the new road will be much the longer distance of the two on account of the straight course of the "Soo" road.

It is therefore very evident that passengers going to points on the C. M. & St. P. R'y will go via the "Soo" Line, and that this new railway will get little or no passenger trade, and will be of no benefit to the citizens of Rhinelander on that score.

As a freight line it will also be of no benefit to Rhinelander. A large share of the shipments of the merchandise and other material coming to Rhinelander originate in Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis and other competing points, and will always be shipped in via the North-Western and "Soo" Lines as they are the most direct routes. Understand, this new line does not bring any advantages of lower freight rates. The rates will be the same as on the old lines.

On lumber shipped from Rhinelander this new line would be of absolutely no benefit whatever. Lumber can now be shipped to any point on C. M. & St. P. R'y via the "Soo" Line at the same rates as they will have over this new road if it is built.

I know it is argued that when this new road is built it will be easier to obtain cars etc., but that is a poor argument at this time when every lumberman can get a hundred cars to one order. Besides Rhinelander has two roads now and it is better fixed than most cities in this respect.

In fact this county is especially favored as far as railroads are concerned. We have four main lines of road, viz: Two branches of the North-Western, the "Soo" and the C. M. & St. P., and besides we have the Hazelhurst & South-Eastern R'y and the Robbins logging road. Comparing this county with counties even in the most popular parts of the state and you will not find any that have better railroad facilities than we have today, although this county is sparsely populated.

It may be argued that we can't get too many railroads. I admit that, provided we don't have to pay for them; but we can get too much in debt.

I have heard the statement made that this new road would make Rhinelander tributary to a large amount of timber and that logs would be brought in over it to be manufactured at the mills in Rhinelander. Now, I hope no tax payer will be fooled by this kind of talk.

There is practically not one stick of timber that this new road could possibly bring to Rhinelander. Practically every stick of timber adjacent to this new line is owned by five concerns, viz: A. Stewart Lum-

ber Co., Oneida Lumber Co., C. A. Goodyear, Geo. E. Wood Lumber Co., and Yawkey Lumber Co., and none of this timber will ever go to Rhinelander because arrangements have been made for manufacturing it elsewhere.

The Stewart timber will go to Wausau to be manufactured at their mill there; the logs from the timber of the Oneida Lumber Co. have been sold to the J. Mortenson Lumber Co., of Wausau, and are now being delivered; the timber of C. A. Goodyear will go to Tomah, where his mill is located; Geo. E. Wood Lumber Co. will manufacture their timber at their mill at Woodboro, and the timber of the Yawkey Lumber Co. will be manufactured at their mill at Hazelhurst.

So much for the timber tributary to the proposed Rhinelander & St. Paul Railway.

I have also heard the statement made that there was a large amount of timber tributary to the C. M. & St. P. north of here that could be taken to Rhinelander over this new road. The facts do not bear out this statement. A large part of the timber adjacent to the upper end of the C. M. & St. P. is owned by the firms at Arbor Vitae and Star Lake, and nearly all of the balance is owned by firms having mills at Tomahawk, Merrill and Wausau.

There may be a few small tracts of timber for sale besides those mentioned, but do not believe there is enough all told to supply one good mill with logs for a single season. Do not forget that this timber is tributary to Tomahawk, Merrill and Wausau and has been since the C. M. & St. P. was built. Many of the lumbermen at these points have been looking for timber to supply their mill for several years past, and you can be assured that they have not let much get away from them.

As a matter of fact the building of this new railroad is simply a scheme for Mr. Goodyear who owns some timber in 37-8, and through which it is necessary to build a railroad as it can not be taken out in any other way. If Mr. Goodyear can hoodwink the taxpayers of Oneida county into giving him \$20,000.00 he will be just that much ahead. This \$20,000.00 will more than build the line, and he will not only get a road built through his timber but have something besides. Now do not understand me as casting any reflection on Mr. Goodyear. I have the highest regard for him, and this is simply a business matter with him.

Mr. Robbins has built a railroad in Oneida county and so have the Yawkey Lumber Co. and there would be just as much justice in Oneida county giving \$20,000.00 to either one of these roads as in giving it to the Rhinelander & St. Paul. In fact, there would be more justice in aiding either one of these firms as they both have mills in this county and give employment for a large number of men, while Mr. Goodyear, on the contrary, hauls his logs to Tomah.

From the article in the last issue of the New North, I see that the contractors who build this road intend to hire all the men possible "right here in the county." I hope that every tax payer will remember that railroad contractors always hire experienced railroad workers if they are to be had in any part of the county, and you can depend upon it if this road is built this will be no exception to the rule.

It is also stated that the merchants expect to reap a harvest if this road is built. The fact is, however, that railroad contractors buy practically all their supplies at wholesale as they can purchase them as cheaply as the merchants can. Neither will the merchants derive any benefit after the line is finished as there will be nothing along the line but two or three logging camps.

The affairs of the county should be handled the same as private business. In these times no private concern would think of going into debt to further any scheme like this and it should not be done by the county.

Taxes are already burdensome in this county, and especially in Rhinelander, and my advice to every tax payer in the county is to get the facts in this case before he signs his name to a petition which will load the county up with debt and increase the taxes of every property holder.

Your truly,  
C. C. YAWKEY.

### Changeable Weather.

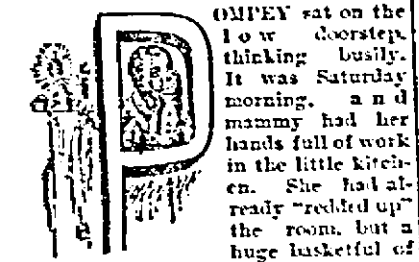
Changeable weather brings to mind "77," Dr. Humphreys' Specific for Colds and Grip. For sale by druggists—2c.



# THE STORY TELLER

## POMPEY'S BIRTHDAY PARTY.

BY HILLIE E. RAY.



POMPEY sat on the low doorstep, thinking busily. It was Saturday morning, and his mamma had her hands full of work in the little kitchen. She had already "red-died" the room, but a huge basketful of clothes to be ironed stood waiting, and all the little Browns expected a cake, to mark the Sabbath day as better than the rest of the week. So mamma hustled around, setting her iron down hard sometimes, by which Pompey knew he must on no account annoy her.

An ambitious project had been slowly taking shape in his mind—noting more nor less than a birthday party! The October woods were already flushed with gayest colors, and the last day of the month would be his twelfth birthday. What a shame, to have lived 12 years and never to have had a party!

So Pompey thought, while his black eyes twinkled at thought of the imagined pleasure, and then grew sober when he reflected what mamma might say.

Thump! thump! thump! The hot iron fairly flew along on the table in the kitchen, and as Mrs. Brown hung piece after piece of snowy clothing on a chair-back, she puzzled to think what could keep Pompey so quiet.

"I 'peee' he's plannin' some outlandish piece of mischief," she soliloquized. "Dat boy suitin' am a limb."

But the "limb" had had an inspiration, and came in at just that moment.

"S'pose you'd like some help, mamma," he began, gravely. "Dain yo' want some wool toed, or some wata fatched in?"

Could she have heard aright? Was Pompey actually offering to work? Mamma rose to the situation, however, and from that time till noon Pompey worked like a little Trojan.

"Now go find de children," commanded mamma, when the gong sounded at 12 o'clock. "Dey is prob'ly gone down to Jackson's, an' dey neebler knows 'nough to come home."

She followed Pompey's retreating figure with a wondering gaze, while she fried the ham and cut the bread for dinner.

When the meal was over and the young Browns had once more siddled out to play, visions of shady woods and falling nuts rose temptingly before Pompey's eyes; but he resolutely withstood them. Mrs. Brown had seldom, if ever, been so proud of her eldest born.

About four o'clock the work was well finished. He had carried the basket of clothes home to their owner, and returned to find his mother seated in the gay, chintz-covered rocking chair, a picture of peaceful content.

Now was his time!

"I done got back, mamma, an' de lady waid de clothes was ironed awful nice."

"Did she, honey? Well, I does know

"SPEAK UP, POMPEY BROWN, AND ANSWER YO' MAMMY!"

How to iron! said the mother, complacently.

"She giv me a nickel, mamma."

"What you gwine do wid dat chile?" Pompey did not answer, but sat as though lost in dreams.

"Speak up, Pompey Brown, an' answer yo', mamma. What you gwine do wid dat nickel?"

"Oh, mamma!" Pompey turned a glowing face to her. "Gimme a birthday party, an' I'll let de nickel help long!"

A birthday party! Amusement held Mrs. Brown speechless for a few moments; then she spoke slowly:

"What for you want a party, Pompey? You doan want no fizzle ob a party, an' I 'fear I ain't got no money to fee cream an' cake."

"Does you hab ter hab fee cream an' cake?" Pompey asked, dismally. "I'll jes' as lief hab a better party if I could hab one. You make jes' splendid cake, mamma. 'Sides, I'll let de nickel help long. 'I's mos' 12 years ole now, an' I ain't neebler had no party yet!"

Mrs. Brown reflected. Pompey had been a good boy, like sure; if he would only stay at that point of excellence, who knew what she might manage to do!

"Will you help me all you kin?" she asked. "Ef I lets you hab a party, will you wuk yo' best, an' try to de chile some, too, so's I kin wash an' chillen mos'?"

Pompey promised everything required of him. Was his hope to be realized?

"I will sartain wash, mamma. I'll run arrands, an' I'll do jes' ever' thing you say."

Thus assured, Mrs. Brown proceeded to grapple with the idea of the party.

Mother's pride assured her that nothing could be too good for her boy, and she took him a list of those he wanted to invite. This required considerable time, and the list became so long that mamma demanded its instant shortening.

"Well, I'll hab out Pete Jackson, an' I doan care, fo' he neebler lends me his knife no much, an' I'll hab out M'randy Thompson an' de Whites," said Pompey, cheerfully. "Ise shore I'll hab a nice time when ever' body knows I's gwine have a party; I'll git all de 'tention dere is goin' den."

Mrs. Brown was as good as her word, and took in another washing the next week. Indeed, since she had assented to the party she was delighted to have one. Pompey ran numerous errands for her customers, religiously giving his mother every cent toward the grand event.

As he had predicted, he was a hero among his playmates, each of whom longed for an invitation. He avoided naming those whom he meant to invite, but pictured the glories of the coming entertainment in the most glowing terms. Peter Jackson was filled with envy; he was nearly 14, but his parents frowned on the idea of a party, and he could only hope to go to Pompey's.

The day grew steadily nearer, and the odor of baking that filled the little cabin on the last morning fairly made one's mouth water.

Outside on the fence sat the youngest Browns, with a group of intimate friends, sniffing the air excitedly and discussing Pompey's bliss.

"My!" said little Martha Brown. "Mamma's got 'ree cakes done already, an' ever' las' one ob 'em is feed."

"Her dot raisins his maw'nin'," piped up little Caesar. "Yaisins an' citern."

The invitations had been given by this time, and Pompey had even related to

ward Pete Jackson, for Mrs. Brown said: "One more wouldn't make much difference, anyhow."

Pompey had kept well up to the mark during the past two or three weeks, and his mother was determined that the party was to be a grand one, encouraged to renewed efforts by sight of the pleasure shining on the little black face, and the wondering admiration as he looked at the great cakes she made.

She had some little secrets, too, over which she chuckled gleefully, as she decorated the final cake, making "Pompey" on it with little red candies.

At three o'clock the party was to begin, and at three o'clock precisely the front door of the cabin was opened, and in trooped every child, boy or girl, that had been invited. Then the games were started, and such uproarious mirth as shook the whole place!

Mamma, who was resplendent in her best gown, with snowy apron and brightly colored turban, shook till her fat sides ached, and even joined in some of the games.

Happy Pompey! He was king of the assemblage, and he chose for his partners whomever he would, while Pete Jackson followed his lead admiringly.

But the climax came when the kitchen door was thrown open, and mamma announced, in her very best manner:

"Children, de supper am ready!"

Such old's and ah's as went up from the little company! Mamma had surpassed herself, and Pompey's heart was full as he gazed proudly around. There were creamy biscuits, thin slices of ham, preserves, cakes with frosting, unlimited candy, and—yes, there was ice cream.

Never would Pompey forget his twelfth birthday, and the glories of the feast then spread for him. How the cakes and other good things disappeared, while that unwanted luxury, the ice cream, was disposed of in a twinkling!

Pompey must cut the birthday cake himself, giving each one their proper share of the candies forming his name.

He had several bundles to open, too; a Landwehr's whose border of Ireland blue delighted his inmost soul, a pen-knife all his own, and numerous games and books.

Not vainly had mamma told the story of the party to some of her best customers.

But everything must have an end, and the party shared the universal fate. The last guest departed, kindly calling on Pompey to do it all over again next year, and the sleepy little Browns, who had enjoyed themselves to the utmost, were in bed when Pompey said:

"It was jes' p'fickly splendid, mamma, ever' thing, an' de fee cream, too. Oh, dear me!"

And he heaved a sigh in the fullness of his heart.

Mrs. Brown looked at him gravely, and said, after a little pause:

"You has been a good boy fo' a right smart spell, Pompey, an' yo' mamma has woked hard fo' you, an' ef you ain't a good boy now, you ought ter be."

And as Pompey went happily to bed, he thought so, too.—Golden Days.

—No one can go out in what is called society without being somewhat of a cad.—Atchison Globe.

—Gentlemanly Morris, of New York, in 1872, proposed to the Continental congress a decimal currency system. He suggested that ten units equal one penny; ten pennies, one bill; ten bills, one dollar; ten dollars, one crown. In 1734 Jefferson proposed the system as now in use; congress, in July, 1793, resolved that the coinage should conform to the decimal system.

—Generally, taking the entire world, married people live longer than single, and those who have to work hard for their living longer than those who do not, while also the average rate of longevity is higher among civilized than uncivilized races. Further, people of large physique live longer than those of small, but those of middle size beat both.

—The boblink builds her nest in a little depression in a meadow, and as birds, eggs and house are all of the same mottled brown, and well hidden by the grass, she is not often molested. Some birds excavate a cup-shaped hole and line it. The night hawk and the whippoorwill deposit their eggs on the bare ground, where they are only protected by their inconspicuous coloring.

—The boundary line between Canada and the United States is marked with posts at mile intervals for a great part of its length. Cairns, earth mounds and timber posts are also used, and through the forests and swamps a line a rod wide, clear of trees and underwood, has been cut. Across the lake artificial islands have been put to support the cairns, which rise about eight feet above the high water mark.

—NOT FOR A MOMENT. Julius could not forget his dear little wife.

"Good by, dearie," said Mrs. Junius, as she hung about her husband's neck and bothered him in putting on his overcoat. "I shall be busy here at home all day with the affairs of the house and I am sure that with you busy at the office we shall be a very busy couple. You won't forget, will you, to call in at Price & Bargain's and get me two spools of silk to match the sample I put in your pocket? Yes, here it is. Well, go to the silk counter and the young girls that wear glasses; anyway, I know she is near-sighted, for I saw a young man bow to her on the street and she didn't return it—and show her this sample and tell her who it is for; she will know just what you want, and now I do hope you will be careful and not slip, for the sidewalks are just awful, and, think of it! If you should fall and break your leg, and you know your accident policy has run out, and I do hope you will not have a hard day at the office. Now, for pity sake, put on your gloves before you start out and if you see the grocery man tell him to change my order to chops, but not the long, stringy kind that he brought last time, which I had to give to the cat, for somehow we've got to keep our market bills down this year or else what will become of us? And you know the gas bothers us terribly, so if you see the man don't forget to speak to him, will you? There, good-by, darling. I shall be thinking of you all the minutes of the day while I am about my work; not for an instant will you be out of my thoughts. Kiss me, dearie, and tell your little wife that you will be thinking of her all day, too."

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Dainty Fashions. Cushions grow larger and larger. Many of them are made of figured silk, the patterns in which are as big as saucers.

Richly-ornate chairs, too good to be hidden and yet slightly worn at the corners, may be most effectively renovated with a round, open gold braid or lace. If the material is much worn, the ornamentation may be lined with something in harmony with the groundwork of the furniture.

To while away the hours of your pleasure in a perfumed atmosphere you will find that the rich material sachets now in vogue are of great assistance. These should be filled with strong scent and apparently thrown carelessly on planes and tables. Bags about 18 inches long, trimmed around with ribbon ruffles and ornamented with floating ribbons, may also be hung with good effect on the backs of chairs and sofas.—Chicago Record.

Domestic Felicity. She—So you are going to your club again. When are you coming home? He—I could come home by ten o'clock. Would that suit you? He came home at a quarter past one. She—Didn't you say you would be home by ten o'clock? "Certainly, I said I could be home by ten, and so I could, but I didn't want to."—Times Sifter.

## MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—German authority estimates that almost a third of humanity speak the Chinese language, that the Hindoo language is spoken by more than 100,000,000, the Russian by 50,000,000 and the Spanish by 45,000,000.

—The races inhabiting the world communicate with each other in 3,001 different tongues, and confess to about 3,000 religions. The number of men and women is very nearly equal, the average longevity of both sexes being only 33 years, about one-third of the population dying before the age of 17.

—A Hillsboro (Ore.) man owes more to his bicycle than he ever thought he would. He missed the train that was to take him to be married and was sore put to it, when he lathought him of his wheel, which he mounted, and scroched to such effect that he arrived just in time to cheer the drooping spirits of a willing bride.

—Gentleman Morris, of New York, in 1872, proposed to the Continental congress a decimal currency system. He suggested that ten units equal one penny; ten pennies, one bill; ten bills, one dollar; ten dollars, one crown. In 1734 Jefferson proposed the system as now in use; congress, in July, 1793, resolved that the coinage should conform to the decimal system.

—Generally, taking the entire world, married people live longer than single, and those who have to work hard for their living longer than those who do not, while also the average rate of longevity is higher among civilized than uncivilized races. Further, people of large physique live longer than those of small, but those of middle size beat both.

—The boblink builds her nest in a little depression in a meadow, and as birds, eggs and house are all of the same mottled brown, and well hidden by the grass, she is not often molested. Some birds excavate a cup-shaped hole and line it. The night hawk and the whippoorwill deposit their eggs on the bare ground, where they are only protected by their inconspicuous coloring.

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## DUDLEY'S GREAT GUN.

It Uses Compressed Air to Expel Immense Shells.

The Same Principle, It Is Believed, Can Be Employed in the Useful Arts, Particularly in Quarrying and Tunnel Work.

Guns which can shoot high explosives without bursting the gun itself are in demand by every nation of any standing whatever. Governments have spent millions of dollars experimenting with guns and armor, and a considerable portion of this money has gone toward building guns for throwing torpedoes and shells containing from 200 to 500 pounds of dynamite or some equally high explosive.

It has been found that compressed air is the safest and best agent for expelling the shell.

The Scientific American in a recent issue describes a pneumatic gun which it believes has solved the problem. This is the Dudley gun, and it is a gun and compressed-air plant in itself. It certainly is a most ingenious arrangement, and its use of gunpowder for the purpose of compressing air opens up possibilities in the application of the principle which will be apparent to any skilled mechanic.

The Dudley gun might be called a long tube, bent upon itself so as to show three tubes side by side. These tubes lie parallel to each other. The long central tube is the firing tube, and weighs 250 pounds, in a four-inch gun.

The two side tubes might be called the air-compressor, for it is in them that the air is compressed to 650 pounds to the square inch. At the forward end of the gun, the two outside tubes are connected by an air passage.

The rear end of one of the tubes is connected by a similar passage to the central or firing tube, and the rear end of the other side tube is fitted with a suitable breech mechanism to receive the powder cartridge. A glance at the diagram will show the passage of the air when the powder is ignited.

The central or firing tube has a breech mechanism similar to a breech-loading rifle. In this the projectile with its load of high explosive is placed. Then the breech piece is locked, the powder cartridge is placed in the side tube, and its breech is locked.

The powder is ignited, and the air in the tubes is compressed by the gen-

erate gases. The force of the explosion, cushioned by the two columns of air which are between the powder cartridge and the projectile, acts upon the projectile. The shell leaves the gun with little noise of explosion and no smoke whatever.

The recoil of the gun is slight, and springs are provided for taking it up. The projectiles used in the gun are brass cylinders with pointed ends. The fuse is attached to the front end and from the rear end of the shell extend ropes or rings to insure rotation. The entire shell is 52 inches long, and when fully charged weighs 35 pounds.

In the main body of the shell, which is the brass cylinder, the dynamite or nitroglycerin is placed. In the forward end of the charge is placed a charge of gun cotton, and in the center of the gun cotton is a case containing fulminating mercury.

An ingenious arrangement in the shell is the fuse which explodes the charge of dynamite. It is arranged to operate by inertia or by direct impact. If the shell strikes the water the inertia operates the ignition.

A steel ball within the cap is driven forward when the motion of the shell is retarded, and by striking causes the detonation of one or more of three percussion caps.

The tube of slow-burning powder is thus ignited; this communicates with the fulminating mercury, which in turn explodes the gun cotton, and thus the main charge of high explosive is exploded.

If the shell strikes armor, the head is crushed in, and this drives the pins against percussion caps, which start the series of explosions that at last fire the main charge.

In order that the steel ball may be forced against the percussion caps prematurely, a little windmill is placed in front of the shell. This windmill is centered on a little shaft which is screwed into the steel ball.

The windmill is inclosed in a recess, from which it escapes when the shell leaves the gun, and at once it begins revolving, and unscrews the shaft from the steel ball. By the time the shell has traveled a few hundred feet, the steel ball is free to move when the shell strikes the water.

It is believed that the principle of compressing air by the explosion of gunpowder, as it is done in the Dudley gun, can be employed in quarrying and tunnel work, where air drills are remote from the main pipe of the air compressor plant.

Count Casimir Badenti, prime minister of Austria, is literally a favorite of fortune. His father was a cook, but no doubt a good one, for, though he came with the queen from her Italian home to Warsaw, he won the affections of his new master, one of the last kings of Poland, and was created a count just two years before the present premier was born. But it was an empty honor at the time, for the newly-made count had no funds with which to maintain the acquired dignity, and when his two sons were born it looked as if they would be obliged to earn their living. But good luck intervened. Their mother's brother, Count Meir, had mar-

ried the famous German actress, Anna Wierner, and she, childless, took a fancy to her nephews and bequeathed to them at her death her fortune, amounting to several million dollars. This enabled the boys to procure educational advantages suitable to their rank, and upon attaining the suitable age they adopted politics as a pursuit and both achieved success. Count Badenti is distinguished for his jollity and is without exception the most popular Pole at the Viennese court. He is exceedingly bald, with a well-domed cranium, high cheek bones, a fierce mustache, of medium but strongly-knit stature and the air and bearing of a patrician. He has an imposing and pleasing presence. His fortune, which he spends in the most liberal manner, is estimated at \$2,500,000, whereas his younger brother, who is less open-handed, and has just been appointed in Casimir's place as governor of the province of Austria Poland, is credited with a fortune of four times that amount. There is a good deal of resemblance between the new Austrian and the Hungarian prime minister. Baron Banffy, who presides over the council of ministers at Pesth, is a noble of relatively recent creation and is married to a village school-teacher. When it is realized that the influential classes in both sections of the dual empire are the proudest aristocrats in Europe it will be understood that the two prime ministers must be men of much force of character to have acquired their present positions.

## HEROIC SAILOR GIRL.

How a Norwegian Maiden Saved Her Father's Ship.

Margaret Neilson, 19 years old, is the daughter of a Norwegian sea captain who lately sailed from Wales for Nova Scotia. Margaret had made several voyages in her father's vessel before, so that she was at home on the sea. For company she took with her a water spaniel, a big black cat and half a dozen rabbits.

A heavy storm came on, and the ship, which was 27 years old, sprung a bad leak, and soon all hands who could be spared from the management of the vessel were put at the pumps.

Margaret herself, seeing that her father could not be everywhere, took a hand at the pumps and encouraged the men. But the storm rose higher and higher; the men could not pump the water out as fast as it came in. The ship was gradually filling. Huge waves rolled over the deck.

Then Margaret, still seeking to the pumps, began to sing. Her father had taught her many of the old Norse songs,

## THE COUNT BADENTI.

Father of Austria Prime Minister Was a Polish Cook.

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## ELEVEN KILLED.

Firemen Lose Their Lives in a Fire at Benton Harbor, Mich.

Falling Walls Crushed Out Their Lives—Several Others Are Injured—The Origin of the Flames Is a Mystery.

Benton Harbor, Mich., Sept. 7.—Yore's opera house and adjoining buildings were burned early Sunday morning, entailing a loss of about \$65,000 and causing the death of 11 firemen and injury to a number of others. The killed are: Frank Watson, Edward H. Ganges, Arthur C. Hill, Frank Seaver and Robert Rolfe, all of St. Joseph; John Hoffman, Thomas Kidd, Frank Woodley, Will Melten, Scott Rice and Louis Hoffman, all of Benton Harbor. All but three of the dead men were married.

The injured are: Ex-Fire Chief John A. Crawford, of Benton Harbor, burned and overcome by heat and smoke, seriously injured; Frank Paget, of St. Joseph, legs mashed by falling brick; Will Freund, of St. Joseph, cut about the head and burned; Jack McCormick, of Benton Harbor, legs broken and internally injured.

Fall of the Walls.  
Several others were injured, but none of them seriously. The opera house was a large four-story brick structure. The fire broke out shortly after midnight. It had gained much headway before the alarm was given, and when the firemen arrived the building was a mass of flames. The St. Joseph departments were sent for and arrived soon after. The fire continued to gain on them and was spreading to other buildings when the hook and ladder companies went to the rear of the building, hoping to be able to direct a stream into the mass of flames from a second-story window. Hardly had they arrived there than the wall, with a mighty crash, came down before them, burying 15 men under the red-hot bricks. Other portions of the wall were tottering, and the rescue of the imprisoned firemen was deterred for some time, as it was expected every moment the remainder of the wall would fall. Finally, some of the crowd rushed into the mass to rescue the shrieking and struggling men.

The Cause of the Fire.  
The origin of the fire is unknown, but Guy Prescott who stated that he knew how the fire started, but was not going to give anyone away, was arrested and will be brought before the coroner's jury. The wardrobe of the Katie Putnam company, which gave a performance for the benefit of the firemen Saturday evening, was also burned, as was the wardrobe of the Mexican Troubadours, who are spending their vacation here. Several of the dead firemen have large families. Business is suspended in the two cities and they are draped in mourning in honor of their dead. Their funerals will be held together Tuesday, and will be under the auspices of the firemen and fraternal societies, of which the deceased were members.

## VERMONT VOTES.

Republicans Carry the State by an Increased Majority.

White River Junction, Vt., Sept. 4.—The returns which have been received from every town and city in the state give the following vote cast in Tuesday's election: For governor, Groat (rep.), 22,296; Jackson (dem.), 14,905; Battell (pop.), 621; Whittemore (pro.), 125. Groat's plurality, 33,491; majority over all, 37,345. The republicans make a gain of 103 per cent. in their majority over that of 1902. The gain in the republican vote is 37 per cent., while the loss in the democratic vote is 22 1/2 per cent.

## WHOLE FAMILY SLAIN.

Lou Wilson, a Farmer, Kills His Wife and Child and Himself.

Neponset, Ill., Sept. 4.—Wednesday evening at six o'clock William Wilson, who works for a farmer named Lou Wilson, three miles from Neponset, on returning from work, was horrified to find the body of Lou Wilson, Mrs. Wilson, his wife, and their four-year-old son all lying dead in the barn, shot through the temple. Wilson still held a revolver in his hand, and there appears to be no doubt that he used the weapon to shoot his wife, child and himself.

## FRUIT IMPORTERS ASSIGN.

H. Dumois & Co., of New York, Forced Out by Recent Cuban Edit.

New York, Sept. 7.—H. Dumois & Co., among the largest importers of West Indian fruit in America here, assigned without preferences. Their last statement to Bradstreet, in November, 1905, showed assets of \$600,000; liabilities, \$258,000. Gen. Weyler's edict prohibiting the exporting of fruit from Cuba, where the firm owns vast estates, is given as the cause of the failure.

## An Old House Assigns.

New York, Sept. 7.—Isaac Smith's Son & Co., drapers in umbrellas and parasols, made an assignment Saturday to Edward R. Smith without preferences. This is one of the oldest houses in this line in the United States. The business has been handed down from generation to generation. It was established in 1802.

## Explosion of a Boiler.

Edwardsville, Ala., Sept. 7.—News has just been received here of the explosion of a boiler used for the purpose of pumping water for a railroad tank seven miles west of here on the Southern road. Three men were killed. Their names were Elsie Black, George Black and Dan Turner.

## Summer Hotels Burned.

South Beach, S. I., Sept. 7.—Fire Saturday morning destroyed six hotels, together with a large carousal. The buildings destroyed were small two-story houses and were uninsured. The loss is estimated at about \$25,000.

## Little One Strangled to Death.

Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 7.—The three-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Whitte, of Trudell's Crossroads, fell into a tub of boiling apple butter and was scalded to death.

## FUSION TICKET UP.

Silver Democrats, Populists and Silverites Complete Their Work.

For Governor, W. C. SILVER; For Lieutenant Governor, H. H. HOARD; For Treasurer, W. P. FINESTUPE; For Secretary of State, C. M. BUTT; For Insurance Commissioner, J. H. WELSH; For Railroad Commissioner, C. P. KALK; For Supr. Instruction, FRANCIS CLEARY.

Milwaukee, Sept. 4.—The democratic state convention Thursday completed the fusion ticket by nominating William F. Merstorf, of Middleton, Dane county, for treasurer; Col. Harry L. Weed, of Oshkosh, for attorney-general; C. F. Kalk, of Cumberland, for railroad commissioner, and Francis Cleary, of Waukesha, for superintendent of public instruction. These men, with the nominations Wednesday of W. C. Silver, thorn, of Wausau, for governor, by the democrats; Col. C. M. Butt, of Vilas, for secretary of state, and F. W. Thal, of this city, for insurance commissioner, by the populists, together with that of the silverites Thursday of H. H. Hoard, of Waupun, for lieutenant governor, in place of Rublee A. Cole, withdrawn on account of opposition of democrats and populists, complete the silver ticket in this state.

The populists opened their convention Wednesday in the rauderville attachment of Milwaukee garden with a couple of hundred delegates. C. M. Butt was made chairman and was later rewarded with the nomination for secretary of state. There was some impassioned oratory there and manifestation of middle-of-the-road spirit. They finally got around to appointing their fusion committee to act with the democratic state central committee and there was no more trouble.

At Thursday's session of the convention the populists had a hard time deciding what districts they wanted electors from, but finally selected the First, Second and Tenth and named as electors from those districts, Alvin A. Worsley, of Racine; Lester Woodard, of Columbia; and Charles L. Dreker, of Barron, respectively.

The state representatives of the national silver party met in convention Wednesday in Lincoln hall. Fifty-four delegates were present. Rublee A. Cole was made chairman. When it came to appointing a conference committee Dr. Frank Powell was made chairman. Truckenmiller made a serious objection, which being of no avail he and the Fifth ward delegation bolted.

Rublee A. Cole was named by the convention for lieutenant governor, but there was so much opposition to him on the part of the other two parties that he was finally withdrawn and in the convention Thursday H. H. Hoard was named to fill the vacancy.

The democratic convention was opened Wednesday by ex-Gov. Peck, who presented as temporary chairman of the convention Baron F. W. Cotschhausen, of Milwaukee. Louis Lege, of Fond du Lac, and W. S. McCormick, of Richmond Center, were made secretaries.

When the convention was called to order Thursday Chairman von Cotschhausen then called up the question of chairman of the state central committee, referring to the request made by Chairman Peck, of that committee at the opening of the convention. Without waiting for any argument, he said he would suggest that Mr. Peck be re-elected for the ensuing two years from January 1, 1907, which was done.

The selections of the populists of electors were ratified and the rest of the electoral ticket made up. In full it is as follows:

At large, John Whans, of Janesville, and Judge George W. Cate, of Stevens Point; First district, Alvin A. Worsley, of Racine; Second, Lester Woodard, of Columbia; Third, Owen P. King, of Sauk; Fourth, Henry J. Steinman, of Milwaukee; Fifth, Ernest Mertion, of Waukesha; Sixth, John H. Dean, of Fond du Lac; Seventh, M. J. Warner, of Trempealeau; Eighth, Christian Roemer, of Outagamie; Ninth, Herman Naber, of Sheboygan; Tenth, Charles L. Dreker, of Barron.

The full text of the platform which the democrats adopted unanimously at their convention Wednesday is as follows:

"We, the democrats of Wisconsin, in convention assembled, hereby ratify and endorse the nominations and platform made by the democratic national convention, held at Chicago in July last, and pledge to the support of our standard bearers, William Jennings Bryan and Arthur C. Coates, and the entire platform and program of the party, to join in securing the triumph of this principle so closely connected with the prosperity of our countrymen.

"We condemn the action of the republican party in releasing judgments legally obtained against former state treasurers as a grave breach of public faith and in direct violation of the solemn pledges of that party to the country.

"We favor a compulsory bill that will efficiently protect the employee against the negligence of a co-employee, and recommend immediate legislation to that end.

"While we recognize the rights of all classes of citizens to vote as their convictions dictate, we enter our solemn protest against the moneyed and corporate interests in their attempt to control this election by intimidation and corruption. We therefore look with great apprehension upon the fact that the republican campaign in the west is placed under the immediate direction and control of a recognized oppressor of labor and corruptor of legislation, and we especially insist at this time upon the right of free speech and the largest freedom of action."

Czar Nicholas has subscribed 2,000 roubles for a statue to Lavoisier, the father of scientific chemistry, which France proposes to erect after a century's delay. The French contributions already amount to \$10,000. All the gas companies of France have subscribed to the fund.

"In de fus' place, my dear brethren, honesty is not common in this head of world."

Germany, hitherto practically a rice-eating country, is rapidly going over to wheat bread.

## WISCONSIN STATE NEWS.

Instruction by Correspondence.

The state university has a plan of giving university instruction by correspondence to students who are unable to come to the university itself. Although no degrees are granted by correspondence, still a student may complete under the correspondence plan one-half the work required for the bachelor's or master's degree and one-third of the work required for the doctor's degree; the remainder of the work required for a degree must be done in residence. The instruction by formal correspondence is mainly designed for advance students. Twenty different departments of study are now offering courses of instruction by correspondence, including economics, political science, history, the languages, English literature, rhetoric, mathematics, music and various natural sciences.

Said to Be in Cuba.

There is a rumor in Polish circles in Milwaukee that Maj. Edward I. Sluscecki, who disappeared suddenly some weeks ago, is in Cuba shouting for Cuba libre and assisting the Cubans in making it interesting for the Spaniards. It was said first that the major had gone to Carlsbad to take the waters. Now comes the rumor of the Cuban enterprise. Thus far 19 persons are said to have put in an appearance who are financially interested in Sluscecki, the total reaching \$5,000, in sums of \$50 to \$500.

A Tailor Uses a Gun.

While in a drunken rage Frank Vodioka, a Milwaukee tailor, shot his wife. He fired three shots and two lodged in her shoulder, inflicting severe but not fatal wounds. The third bullet struck Annie Young, a bystander. She is not seriously injured, the bullet striking her in the leg. Vodioka was married here to Mary Boos on July 7. Soon after the wedding she refused to live with him, claiming to have learned that he has a wife and four children in Chicago.

Death Drove Out the Race.

John Holmes, a well-known horseman of the western circuit, drove Pewabic under the wire a dead man at the trotting meeting in Green Bay. In the 2:10 trot Holmes held Pewabic first to within 100 feet of the finish. Then his head fell forward, the lines slackened, and when the horse had stopped, after passing the judges' stand, Holmes was dead.

Jury Fails to Fix Blame.

The jury on the inquest of the death of the three men killed at Eau Claire in the music-hall disaster of August 17, after hearing testimony, returned a verdict to the effect that it was unable to fix the responsibility for the accident, but regarded the methods employed to demolish the building as hazardous in the extreme.

Needed Time to Reflect.

The marriage of Miss Stella Timin and Frank Mitchell, of Kenosha, which was solemnized by Rev. D. H. Cheney, of Racine, nearly two months ago, has been annulled by Judge Fish. The parties to the contract were between the ages of 15 and 16 years.

The News Condensed.

The tenth annual fair opened at Arcadia with a large attendance. Joseph Eisehof was thrown from his wagon, breaking the bones of his wrist, by the seat breaking.

It is said a sensation is likely to be sprung in the near future, which may involve some of Superior's prominent officials. The friends of the deposed mayor, C. S. Starkweather, will do the springing.

The Roth Manufacturing company, of Milwaukee, went into the hands of an assignee. The sheriff at the same time attached the plant of the company on six executions in favor of the Marshall & Hsley bank aggregating \$12,000.

Rev. Luvann A. Pettibone, Congregational minister, aged 41 years, died at Burlington.

Lepton, Kimball & Barber, owners of a large sawmill in the Lake Superior district, closed and laid off 75 men for the remainder of the season.

Fire destroyed Rev. William Dugan's barn at New Richmond, also part of the Catholic horse sheds. Prof. Dugan's valuable horse was burned to death. It is supposed to be the work of tramps.

About 40 delegates from the northern section of the state attended the annual district convention of the I. O. G. T. at Marshfield. The following officers were elected: Chief templear, C. D. Stockwell, Granton; counselor, W. H. Kendal, Marshfield; vice templear, Mrs. Ida Thompson, Merrill; electoral superintendent, Raphael Herber, Greenwood; secretary, Mrs. Sadie Galloway, Marshfield; treasurer, Mrs. Franc Crawford, Stevens Point. C. D. Stockwell was elected delegate to the grand lodge.

Sheriff John Pugh seized the brewery of E. Klinkert at Racine on a judgment entered on a note in favor of the Freubert Grain & Malting company, of Milwaukee, for \$11,000.

By private gifts, a Japanese fellowship in economics has been established at the University of Wisconsin, and Mr. M. Shiozawa, of Tokyo, Japan, has been elected to the fellowship for the coming year.

Simon Kahn, one of the oldest and best-known members of the Milwaukee chamber of commerce, died suddenly of apoplexy.

Fred Dana, who eloped to La Crosse with the wife of John Vanderburg, a well-to-do farmer of Itasca, a few months ago, was sentenced to one year at Waupun.

Fire in Milwaukee destroyed the office, stockroom, engine room and blacksmith shop at the south yard of the Milwaukee Dry Dock company, the loss being \$1,000.

F. W. Denison, county treasurer of Bayfield county, died at Rhinehart's hospital in Ashland of Bright's disease. He was about 40 years old and one of the most prominent men in the county. His home was at Bayfield.

## "THE OLD SALT DOCTOR."

Mr. Wm. C. Hart Relates an Interesting Narrative.

From the World-Herald, Omaha, Neb.

Mr. William C. Hart, favorably known among his friends and acquaintances as "The Old Salt Doctor," is probably the most famous character in the vicinity of Twenty-fourth and Franklin streets, Omaha, Nebraska. Mr. Hart is now over 80.

An interesting history of his recovery from a common malady follows: A little over five years ago I became afflicted with a malady, the name of which I do not know. My mind was troubled, the same when they arrived at my age, and they said I was on the same road and that there was no cure for me. The symptoms were, dizziness, loss of memory, and an utter prostration of the nerves. The most notable trouble was a swelling of the head, when I came in from a walk or was out standing in the sun or doing any kind of exercise at all. When I would sit down, my head would swim and everything would dance before my eyes, and I would become so dizzy that I would have to hold on to a chair to keep from falling; or if I were sitting down and not up suddenly, everything would whirl before me, and I would have to hold to the chair for some little time; my memory was so poor that it was difficult for me to remember some of my best friends. This state of things continued for about a year and a half, and kept getting worse and worse; I could not remember anything, and my head was in a constant whirl; everything would swim before me so that life was really miserable.

On a recommendation of some friends, I went to my druggist, Mr. Shradner, on Twenty-fourth and Clark streets, and got a box of Pink Pills for trial, and after taking a few doses I began to feel the effects and found that they were doing me good. When the first box was gone I got another and another until I had taken four boxes and I was entirely relieved. And now, although my memory is not so good as it was forty years ago, it is greatly improved, and is better than many men's memory that are much younger than I; my dizziness is no more, and my nerves are strong as they were ten years ago, and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did it too. I cannot speak too highly of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and have, and shall continue to recommend them to all my friends or anyone else that is in need of them.

The reporter interviewed Mr. Shradner, the druggist, and many of Mr. Hart's friends and acquaintances in regard to his statements, and they all told the same story as to Mr. Hart's recovery from his malady. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all druggists, or by mail, sent post paid on receipt of price, or by express, prepaid, for \$2.00 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

DID IT HURT YOU?

A Question Often Out of Place and Unnecessary.

The old hymn in Sam Taylor's "Original Poems" beginning with "Who Ran to Help Me When I Fell?" ought to have a provisional clause added to it. The person who hastens to help a sufferer who has been shocked by a fall should not say a single word. Of course, says the Philadelphia Record, the benevolent bystander is brimful of questions: "Where are you hurt?" "Have you sprained your ankle?" and lastly the inane request to know whether you can fall down a flight of 20 steps or from a piazza ten feet above ground and not be damaged any more than if you had thrown yourself on a down pillow only a foot away! Of course you are hurt; and the nerve shock is so great that any sort of question, even if "they" shall fetch hot water, is an additional blow to the nervous system. You are suffering, perhaps, too much to speak; yet they pelt you with questions while every power of your body is endeavoring to regain self-control. You ought not to answer. You would like to scream that "it hurts" a hundred times more for being summoned to speak and to diagnose yourself. All instructions in the line of "First aid to the injured" should begin with: "Be perfectly silent when you run to lift or help a person who has fallen and is still partly dazed with the tremendous shock." Let it be for the sufferer to say: "Oh, my head!" or "Oh, my leg, or back!" He will indicate as soon as it is necessary the injured part; but meanwhile you are driving him nearly frantic by asking about it. These simple yet important directions do not seem to be impressed upon the average helpful mind. Tact, of all things, is as necessary as a knowledge of a tourniquet made from a stick and a pocket handkerchief. Hot water, of course, is required for all bruises and sprains; but let it be brought without asking. The relief to the victim of an accident in having swift and powerless helpers about him or her—absolutely silent, yet knowing exactly what to do—is very great. Anyone who "has been there" knows it all. Yet how quickly it is forgotten when we run to lift up somebody else, and begin to pelt him with: "Where did it hurt you?" "Are you hurt?"

The Privy Council.

The Law Times, of London, calls attention to the fact that the privy council, of which the cabinet is merely a committee unknown to the law, has entirely ceased to hold meetings for purposes of deliberation and has become a body of a merely ceremonial nature. So completely, however, have the functions of the two bodies been dissociated that whereas the privy council cannot meet except under the presidency of the sovereign, the sovereign cannot constitutionally preside at a meeting of the cabinet.

Under Church Spire.

One of the most eccentric church spires is that of the parish church (All Saints) of Chesterfield, with its curious spire, 225 feet high, and 64 feet off the perpendicular. Whichever way the observer looks at this curious spire it appears to bulge out in that direction.

## The Garden South.

The South is destined to be, and is rapidly becoming, the garden of the United States. Here life is easier to live, the rigorous winters do not eat up the fruits of the fall of summer, nor are the summers so trying as many northern people have supposed. "I need to live only half the year," said a northern farmer recently settled in the south, "and I used to work all the time then. Now I work half the time and live all the year through."

Home seekers' excursion tickets will be sold over the Monon Route to nearly all points in the south at the rate of one first class fare (one way); tickets good returning on any Tuesday or Friday within 31 days from date of sale. Liberal stop-overs are allowed. These excursions start (and tickets are sold) Aug. 17, 15 and 21; Sept. 1, 14, 15, Oct. 5, 6, 19 and 20. Call on any agent of the Monon Route for further information, or address FRANK J. KEENE, U. P. A., Chicago.

What is the difference between the man who cuts off the end of his nose and a boy who has just finished his task? One lessens his nose, and the other knows his lesson.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kille's Great Nerve Restorer. Free 23 trial bottle & treatise. DR. KILLE, 123 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Wagon is the oldest, Miss Antiquity, old Andy Dillman, Miss Ann Taylor, Miss Ann Oester, Miss Ann T. Mundane or Miss Ann T. Cedent!

Extremities of Coughing are stopped by Hare's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Hare's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Justus—"Who invented work, Bill? Raglets—"I doan't know, but he ought to stayed and finished it!"—Truth.

After physicians had given me up, I was saved by a Cure—Harris Expectorant, Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 22, 1891.

You don't hear of a policeman being run over—they are never in the way.

Hair's Catarrh Cure Is a Constitutional Cure. Price 50c.

A SOCIAL GATHERING—Taking up the collection.

## Warner's Safe Cure

IN LARGE BOTTLES OR SMALL BOTTLES.

Owing to the many requests from its patrons, Warner's Safe Cure Co. have put on the market a smaller size bottle of Safe Cure which can now be obtained at all druggists at half the price of the large bottle.

Is not only a scientific vegetable preparation and does all that is claimed for it, but it is the only Kidney and Liver medicine used by the best people of four continents. A medicine that bears the stamp of the world's approval, and maintains its position for a fifth of a century, must necessarily possess peculiar merit.

STOPPED: HEART BURN, YUCATAN. A. N. K.—G. 1621.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS use state that you saw the advertisement in this paper.

## The Blue and the Gray.

Both men and women are apt to feel a little blue, when the gray hairs begin to show. It's a very natural feeling. In the normal condition of things gray hairs belong to advanced age. They have no business whitening the head of man or woman, who has not begun to go down the slope of life. As a matter of fact, the hair turns gray regardless of age, or of life's seasons; sometimes it is whitened by sickness, but more often from lack of care. When the hair fades or turns gray there's no need to resort to hair dyes. The normal color of the hair is restored and retained by the use of

## Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Ayer's Curebook. "A story of cures told by the cured." 100 pages, free. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.



"It Bridges You Over."

## Battle Ax PLUG

"Battle Ax" bridges a man over many a tight place when his pocket-book is lean. A 5-cent piece of "Battle Ax" will last about as long as a 10-cent piece of other good tobaccos.

This thing of getting double value for your money is a great help. Try it and save money.

ESTABLISHED 1879.

MINNEAPOLIS. WOODWARD & CO. DULUTH! GRAIN COMMISSION. BRANCH—CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE. ORDERS for FUTURE DELIVERY EXECUTED in ALL MARKETS.



## THE NEW NORTH.

BISHOP & OGDEN, Publishers.

For President—  
WM. MCKINLEY, of Ohio.  
For Vice-President—  
GARRET A. HOBART,  
of New Jersey.  
For Governor—  
EDWARD SCOFIELD, of Ontario.  
For Lieutenant Governor—  
EMIL RENSCH, of Manitowish.  
For Secretary of State—  
HENRY CASSON, of Vernon.  
For Treasurer—  
SEWALL A. PETERSON, of Barron.  
For Attorney General—  
W. H. MILLER, of Marathon.  
For Superintendent of Public Instruction—  
JOHN Q. EMERY, of Dane.  
For Railroad Commissioner—  
DUNCAN J. MCKENZIE, of Buffalo.  
For Insurance Commissioner—  
W. A. FRICK, of Milwaukee.  
For Member of Congress, 5th District—  
ALEXANDER STEWART,  
of Marathon.  
For State Senator—  
E. H. WINCHESTER, of Price.  
For Member of Assembly—  
GID H. CLARK, of Oneida.

### Notice to Voters.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for County Treasurer before the Republican convention and ask your support as far as you feel able to give it.  
H. E. DUMCK.

### Notice to Voters.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for Sheriff, before the Republican county convention and ask all my friends to assist in securing the election of delegates from each town and ward who will be in favor of my nomination. I desire to have the aid of everyone who can consistently support me, and if nominated will do my best for the ticket, and if elected will do my best to give the county good service.  
M. W. SHAFER.

### The Fuse Convention.

Have the populace been ordered to their chairs upon the street?  
Has the Mayor been provided with a brace and strengthened cage?  
Are the telegrams from Beaver Valley all cheerful in tone?  
If they have we shall be quiet and the clerk will read the call.  
Are the Henry George apostles, with their single tax at hand?  
Will the social labor people please draw nearer to the center?  
Ask the Altitudes to hurry; we are waiting in suspense.  
And the clock has reached the moment for this session to commence.  
Are the inevitable banners at their station at the door?  
Are the mingling campfires republished dispersed about the floor?  
Let the prohibition facts of the silver sort move to the left.  
To those where Mr. Whitney and his lieutenants have been.  
Bring the Delta band farther forward; there is room here on the right.  
Send the Coxy army somewhere else with- in the chairman's sight.  
Make a way for White and Tillman and for Blackburn's fighting men.  
And the body will be ready to proceed to business.  
Let the clergyman be pleased now to address the throng of grace.  
Speaking of the golden calf which Moses wrested from its place.  
Patriots are we, who gather pure of heart and white of soul.  
In connection democratic, and the clerk will call the roll.  
—The Record.

E. R. LeFerre and family were down to the fair Monday.

W. L. Atwood was called to Ionia, Mich., Saturday night by the death of his sister.

See the new fall styles in fashionable millinery at the store of Misses Beers and Mallison.

D. H. Vaughn and family have moved back to their residence here from their summer home on Tomahawk Lake.

The teachers institute has been a great success. Prof. Walker, the conductor, says that Oneida county has an exceptionally intelligent lot of teachers.

Miss Della Meigs, of Neenah, will be at Beers and Mallison's millinery store three days, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, with a full line of linen art work.

A dollar isn't any bigger in our store than elsewhere; it merely looks bigger because its buying power is so greatly reversed, particularly now.

### CASH DEPARTMENT STORE.

Stanton's Jubilee Singers have been greeted with crowded houses wherever they have appeared. The management of the opera house has been obliged to guarantee the company one hundred dollars for their entertainment next Thursday evening.

Don't stop to think. Buy and then think afterwards. Of course that might be a dangerous course to pursue in all stores, but here you could buy with a handkerchief tied over your eyes and still get full value.

### CASH DEPARTMENT STORE.

There was a saloon difficulty at Minocqua last Monday night which resulted in the death of a Frenchman named Moses Gravel. He and a man named Hagen had some words while both were intoxicated. Hagen either struck or pushed Gravel and the latter fell on the floor, striking his head on an iron railing, which ran along the base of the bar. Death was instantaneous. Hagen gave himself up to the authorities. The coroner's verdict was that the deceased came to his death by the fall.

From all accounts Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a Godsend to the afflicted. There is no advertisement about this; we feel just like saying it.—The Democrat, Carrollton, Ky. For sale at Palace Drug Store.

The remains of Henry Chapman were interred at the cemetery in this city last Tuesday morning. Funeral services were held at the home of the boy's parents on the north side. The relatives of the deceased young man have the sincere sympathy of citizens generally in their great affliction.

Any lady or gentleman intending to purchase a bicycle cheap will find it to their interest to call and inspect my wheels now on exhibition at the Second Hand Store. I have as good a line of wheels as there is made and my prices are right.  
L. E. MARK.

Several years ago I was taken with a severe attack of flux. I was sick in bed about ten days and could get nothing to relieve me until I used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which cured me and has been a household remedy with us ever since. J. C. MARLOW, Decaturville, Mo. For sale at Palace Drug Store.

The ladies of the Baptist church will hold their U. S. Apron Sale advertised previously on the afternoon and evening of Wednesday, Sept. 16, in the building known as the Old Bank Building on Brown street. The following menu will be served at a six o'clock supper:

Escalloped Potatoes  
Cold Tongue Ham  
White and Brown Bread  
Cheese Cake Fruit.

The wedding of Edwin Johnson, of Minneapolis, to Miss Della Packard, of this city, took place at the home of Dr. Packard, the bride's brother, Tuesday evening. It was performed by Rev. Mr. Chandler. The bride was well known and highly esteemed here and will be missed from her circle of friends. The groom is a professor in the university at Minneapolis. They left for their new home Wednesday morning.

In a recent letter to the manufacturers Mr. W. F. Benjamin, editor of the Spectator, Rushford, N. Y., says: "It may be a pleasure to you to know the high esteem in which Chamberlain's medicines are held by the people of our own state, where they must be best known. An aunt of mine, who resides at Dexter, Iowa, was about to visit me a few years since, and before leaving home wrote me, asking me if they were sold here, stating if they were not she would bring a quantity with her, as she did not like to be without them." The medicines referred to are Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, famous for its cures of colds and croup; Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism, lame back, pains in the side and chest, and Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for bowd complaints. These medicines have been in constant use in Iowa for almost a quarter of a century. The people have learned that they are articles of great worth and merit, and unequalled by any other. They are for sale here at the Palace Drug Store.

### Hazlehurst.

School opens next Monday.

Mr. M. Taggart left for Eagle River Thursday.

Mrs. H. D. Hull was in Rhinelander last week.

The Hazlehurst Athletic Club gives a dance Saturday night.

Mr. Jas. S. Timlin left for a few days rest last Saturday.

Miss Hannah Delaire left for her home in Wausau Saturday.

Mr. Cottrell the photographer has a tent by the town Hall, quite a number have expressed themselves in his favor.

Mr. Jesse Sipes was playing nine-ball Sunday in company with Mr. Jas. Powell. One prize was the result.

Mrs. Ming of Rhinelander was in town for a few days. Mrs. Ming is quite an elocutionist and rendered several choice selections in the Hazlehurst Hotel parlors Tuesday eve.

Mr. "Mark" Shafer gave us a call Thursday. He gave the residents of this burg a thrilling account of the capture of the "Hodag" and a graphic account of its present appearance. Mark is also after the sheriff's office. Here's luck to him.

The new style of hair dressing has struck Hazlehurst. The boys are all buying curling irons and curling the front locks and wearing the hat on the back part of their heads. The girls are getting jealous but are not at all in love with the pretty boys who do it.

The "Bablar Necks" played the first nine and were beaten by a score of 5 to 1. Had it not been for the error of Carson's in the 7th inning the Gutta Percha fiends would have been shut out. Mr. Max Goers, who was connected with the famous Wausau Quiksteps, played with "Necks." The umpiring of Mr. Red Sagner was very fair.

Mrs. G. W. Van Verst would like a few more pupils in voice culture and piano. Terms 50 cents per lesson.

Those desirous of purchasing patent stoppered bottles for Root Beer can obtain the same at reasonable prices by applying to Arthur Taylor at Rhinelander Bottling Works. 11.

### The Teachers Institute.

Few citizens seem to realize that an Institute is in session in the city this week. Thirty-two teachers are enrolled to review a few common branches and to compare plans for the coming year.

Prof. E. W. Walker, of the Superior Normal, is in attendance, and has made many friends in Rhinelander during his brief stay. We shall be glad to have Prof. Walker with us at subsequent institutes.

Those in attendance are: Anna Walsh, Maggie Walsh, Viola Cain, Nettie Hamilton, May McDonald, Adelaide M. Berlin, Anna Martin, Dore, Jennie D. Nims, Jennie B. Berlin, Mamie Bradley, Mabel Brownson, Jennie M. Barnes, May Stevens, Ellen Doherty, Ida Vetting, Eleanor Austin, Myra Germond, Margaret Richardson, Zaida M. Swift, Elizabeth Markham, Tressa Carey, Helen O. Brown, Eva Timlin, Julia Hogan, Mattie E. Vaughn, Rhinelander, Ethel A. Barker, Pennington; Merdin V. Boyce, Hazlehurst; Edna M. Douglas, Tomahawk Junction; Lou Vaughn, McNaughton; Kathryn Kimball, Harshaw; Nettie Blanche Wheelan, Woodboro.

Ten of the teachers hold first grade certificates, thirteen hold second grade and seven hold third.

### Library Notice.

Through the kindness of Mr. L. M. Bennett, Librarian of the circulating library, books may be loaned to be drawn on any week day between the hours of 8 a. m. and 9 p. m. The library contains between two and three hundred choice books and will be increased as rapidly as funds permit. Tickets good for one year with all library privileges are only one dollar.

Mrs. J. H. CHANDLER,  
Pres. Library Association.

### Langlade County Fair.

For the above occasion, the North-Western Line will, on Sept. 12 to 15, inclusive, sell excursion tickets to Antigo and return at very low rates, good returning until and including Sept. 17, 1901. For tickets and full information apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y.

Cheap Excursions to the West and Northwest.  
On August 14, September 1, 15, 20, October 5 and 20, 1901, The North-Western Line (Chicago & North-Western R'y) will sell Home-Sekers' excursion tickets at very low rates to a large number of points in the West and Northwest.

For tickets and full information apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y. j576ts10

### Harvest Home.

There will be a "Harvest Home" festival service at Union church next Sunday morning. Members of the congregation are asked to bring flowers, fruits and vegetables for decoration between 3 and 5 on Saturday afternoon when a committee will be in waiting to receive them. Whatever is sent in will be returned to the donors if they desire it; if not it will be given to the worthy poor.

### Its Value Recognized by Physicians.

As a rule I am opposed to proprietary medicines. Still I value a good one, especially when such is the source of relief from pain. As a topical (external) application I have found Chamberlain's Pain Balm the best remedy I have ever used for neuralgia of any kind. I have conscientiously recommended it to many persons. WILLIAM HORNE, M. D., Janesville, Wis. For sale at Palace Drug Store.

### Notice.

Notice is hereby given that seals 11444 will be received at the office of the County Clerk of Oneida County, Wisconsin, on or before the 15th day of Sept. A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of obtaining the Court House record, in a workmanlike manner. Oneida County will furnish all the necessary paper, ink and other material, the clerk to be of the best grade made and to be laid four inches to the weather. Parties making bids for same must take in a check for \$1000, and their own seal, and furnish a good and sufficient bond in the sum of \$500. The work when completed will be closely inspected and accepted by the committee on property claim.

The committee reserves the right to reject any or all bids.  
Filed the 1st day of Sept. 1901, at Rhinelander, Wisconsin.  
S. KELLEY  
J. W. SHAFER } Committee.  
J. C. CLARK

Scientific American Agency for PATENT RIGHTS. CAUTION. TRADE MARK. DESIGN PATENTS. COPYRIGHTS, etc. For information and free Handbook write to: RUSSELL & CO., 211 Broadway, New York. Send 10 cents for a copy of the Handbook. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a device given free of charge in the Scientific American. Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Published weekly. No subscription less than \$10.00 in advance. Address: RUSSELL & CO., Publishers, 211 Broadway, New York City.

## A NATIONAL SAUCE.

SOMETHING ABOUT TOMATO CATCH-UP, SO POPULAR IN THIS COUNTRY.

How It Is Made In One of New Jersey's Big Factories—Deep Secrets of the Business—A Bit of History About a Famous English Sauce.

New Jersey is the home of the tomato, and especially of the national sauce of America—tomato catchup. Here the tomato plant attains its highest state of perfection and produces a fruit so luscious, red and round as to justify the old English name of "love apple," to which the French still cling, calling it pomme d'amour. The tomato plant being a native of America, and the name coming from the Indian word "toma," it is fitting that tomato catchup should be on every table in the land.

Widespread acres are devoted in Jersey exclusively to the culture of tomatoes, the choicest of which are reserved for tomato catchup. There are large factories in which catchup making is the chief industry. A random visit to one of these factories is enough to convince the owner of the most jaded palate that there are flavors yet to be tasted. Tomatoes are put up in nearly half a hundred innumerable ways, but chiefly in catchup. The cooking is done on scientific principles. The original recipe for the catchup produced, unlike that of a certain famous English sauce, probably came "from an old woman in the country," but the product has been so changed and improved by experiment that the old woman herself would be forced to admit that she had not attained the highest rank in her art.

The best efforts of at least two skilled men in one of the factories have been devoted to improving the flavor of the catchup, but the result of their labors can be obtained by the general public only in the finished product. Their processes are carefully guarded secrets, kept most carefully locked up in their breasts. If let them out suddenly, the world would miss a distinctive product of the culinary art. The superintendent of the factory is one of these men. He probably knows as much about preserving fruits and making sauces as any man in the United States—and maybe more than any other man. He tells an interesting story about the famous English sauce before mentioned.

The makers of the sauce did an enormous business and kept their recipe a secret. Thieves tried to steal it, and other manufacturers imitated the flavor. The bottles, the labels and so forth, but nobody succeeded in making sauce that was just like it. The rival manufacturers succeeded in getting decisions in their favor allowing them to use the same name and even to have similar coats-of-arms and labels, but the name of the original maker was a guarantee of the peculiar quality of their sauce.

One day the foreman of the big works had a quarrel with the proprietors and withdrew. He began making and placing on the market a sauce so nearly like the original that connoisseurs could not tell them apart. The foreman kept this up awhile and then he suddenly retired from the business, closed his works, stopped making sauce and lived in luxury thereafter. Nobody has any positive evidence as to the manner in which he acquired his wealth so suddenly, but some people can guess.

"The secret of the tomato catchup made here is just as carefully guarded as that," said the superintendent. "We say we make catchup without the use of chemicals or coloring matter, and we do it. Salicylic acid is the standard chemical to prevent fermentation. If you can get just the right amount of that, perhaps it is not harmful, but the trouble is you have to use just a little too much to make sure that fermentation will not set in, and that surplus amount of salicylic acid hinders the natural fermentation of food in the stomach. It is as plain as that two and two make four."

Then there is another thing—the coloring matter. These highly colored catchups that look so bright are really not as pleasing to the eye as catchup that retains the natural color of the tomato, and they certainly are not so healthful, for they contain carmine. Any one who knows what carmine is made of doesn't care to eat it."

So much for the maker's estimate of his own product. The factory is certainly neat and aromatic. A whiff of the air there after dinner is almost as good as a dash of tomato catchup. It requires 2,000 tons of tomatoes daily to supply the demand for the various preserves that are put up here. These are furnished largely by the farm in connection with the factory and partly by surrounding gardeners. The finest, reddest fruit is reserved for the catchup making. It must be un-mixed. This is placed in a scalding machine, where, with two separate cuttings and a hot plunger bath, the skin is loosened. It then goes into a peeling machine called the "cyclone," which separates the skins and seeds from the pulp. Big porcelain lined pumps take the pulp to a "sifter," where the coarser fibers are taken out, and nothing but the blood red fluid percolates through to be made into catchup. Even this refining process is not enough, for the water is separated from it, and the clear pulp is then placed in large, hermetically sealed cans, where it is cooked without foreign substances of any kind.

These cans are taken down throughout the year, as occasion demands, and the real process of making catchup from the essence of the tomato begins. The pulp goes through more sifting machines, that make it smooth, like cream, and it is placed in large, tin lined kettles, where it is boiled and seasoned. Country girls with fresh Jersey complexions stir it up meanwhile, and the spices—what they are only two men know—are added. It is then tomato catchup, ready for the bottles, buckets and barrels that await it, for catchup is made by the barrel and shipped by the ton.—New York Tribune.

## Spafford & Cole

Last winter sold all our cloaks. The auction sold all our dress goods and nearly all our shoes. We were compelled to buy again so we took advantage of a depressed market and bought extremely low because we had the cash to buy with. Now we open the finest line of

## Dress Goods

in Rhinelander without any doubt. We show Black Brocade Novelties and plain goods in all the latest styles, Novelty Buttons and Gimp to match. Don't buy your head wear until you see what we have.

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### GENERAL Blacksmiths and Horse Shoers.

Fancy Horse Shoeing, Skidding Tones and Cart-Shocks a Specialty. All New Work Made to Order. Give us a Trial. Shops at E. L. Rogers' old stand.

## ONEIDA HOUSE

CUS HORN, Prop.

Transients will find it to their advantage to give this house a trial.

Rates, One Dollar per Day

## F. A. HILDEBRAND, FURNITURE.

My Stock is Complete and my Prices Reasonable. Your Patronage is solicited.

An expert embalmer and funeral director in readiness at all times. Call before purchasing.

RHINELANDER, - WIS.

## H. LEWIS, Wine, Liquor and Cigar MERCHANT.

100-timen Block. Rhinelander, Wis.

My goods are the very best, and I can supply customers at Chicago and Louisville wholesale prices.

Fine California Wines a Specialty.

Give me a call and sample goods and prices.

## J. Weisen's

## Provision Depot

Is always stocked with reasonable goods. The finest butter, eggs and everything usual found in a provision store. Potatoes at whole sale or ret. ill. Give us a call. Brown street.

## Don't Forget the Place

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28. In use 20 years. The only successful remedy for Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness, and Impotency, from overwork or other causes. Sold by Druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. HUMPHREYS' 218 CO., 111 & 113 WISCONSIN ST., NEW YORK.

## Wanted—An Idea

Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Write JOHN WIDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their blank price sheet and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

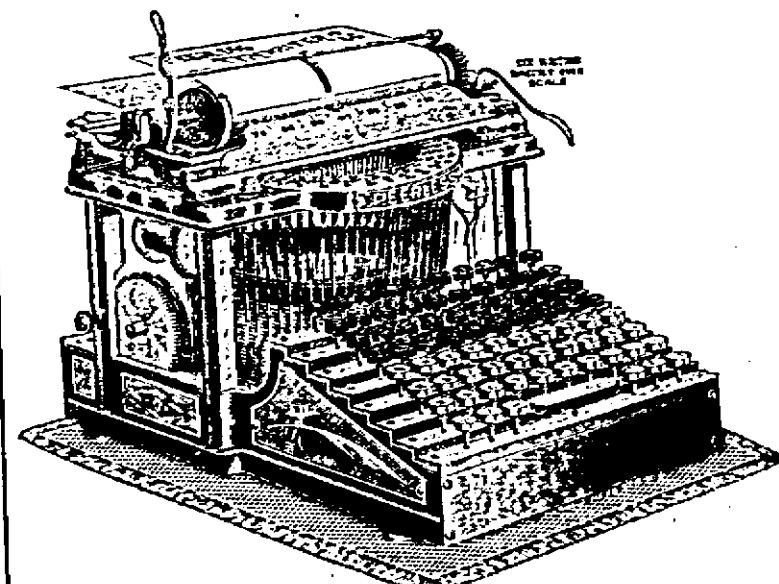
Our Refrigerators and Gasoline Stoves Have Arrived

and are going fast. You must select the one you want immediately or get left on choice.

Garden Hose and Tools

the Best Made and at Lowest Prices.

LEWIS HARDWARE CO.



Will do more work with less labor than any other machine. The latest and best. Live agents wanted. For Sale by

BADGER TYPEWRITER CO.,

Milwaukee,

Wisconsin.

# CLARK & LENNON - Builders' and Lumbermen's Hardware.

J. B. SCHELL.

Merchant Tailor.

a NEW line of

.... Fine Winter Woolens.

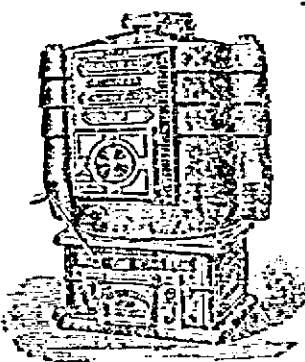
Foreign and Domestic Goods—the Finest.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

Satisfaction in Material, Fit and Workmanship Guaranteed.

Brown Street, RHINELANDER, WIS.

DIMICK & SMITH,



Plumbing,  
Steam Fitting,  
Hot Water Heating.

Office Rear of NEW NORTH Building, Stevens Street.

J. Segerstrom,

Watches,

Jewelry,

Diamonds, Silverware,

Clocks, Etc.

Fine Watch Repairing a Specialty.



**REVIVO**  
RESTORES VITALITY.  
Made a Well Man of Me.  
THE GREAT 30th Day.  
FRENCH REMEDY  
produces the above results in 30 days. Acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all other fail. Young men will regain their lost manhood and old men will recover their youthful vigor by using REVIVO. It quickly and surely restores Nervousness, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power, Failing Memory, Watery Discharge, and all effects of self-abuse or excess and indigestion, which unite one for a wretched, business or marriage. It not only cures by starting at the seat of disease, but is a great nerve tonic and blood builder, bringing back the pink glow to pale cheeks and restoring the fire of youth. It wards off insanity and Consumption. Insist on having REVIVO, no other. It can be carried in your pocket. By mail, \$1.00 per package, or six for \$5.00, with a positive written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Circular free. Address: ROYAL MEDICINE CO., 571 WALSH AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.  
For sale at Rhinelander, Wis., by John Beardon, Druggist.

THE BANK  
BARBER SHOP

W. A. CLARK, Proprietor.

New Bank Building, Rhinelander.

Steam Heated Bath Rooms.

All work in the tonsorial line done Satisfactorily.

Ladies' Hair Dressing a Specialty

J. A. WHITING,

VETERINARY : SURGEON

And DENTIST.

Office at Jolly & Chalk's Library.

Rhinelander,

Wisconsin.

The Central  
BARBER SHOP!

DUSEL & LEWIS, Proprietors.

ELEGANT BATH ROOMS.

The finest and most centrally located shop in the city. THE place for scientific work in the country employed.

Hilber House Block, Brown Street.

Take the  
SOO LINE Direct Route

Canadian Provinces,  
New England,  
New York,  
And All Points East.

Sold Vestibled Train to Montreal. Only Through Sleepers to Boston.

"THE ATLANTIC LIMITED"  
EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

—AND THE—

TRUE SCENIC ROUTE, TO  
BANFF, GREAT CLACIER, VANCOUVER,  
VICTORIA, OREGON and CALIFORNIA.

Through Sleeping and Dining Service.  
Comfortable Tourist Car to  
Seattle without change

"The Pacific Limited"  
EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

LOWEST RATES. BEST SERVICE.

For Particulars write  
N. R. CALLAWAY,

Gen'l Pass'r. Agt., Minneapolis, Minn.

C. M. CHAMBERS, Agent,  
Rhinelander, Wisconsin.

## LOCAL TIME TABLES.

Chicago & Northwestern R'y.  
NORTHBOUND

No. 11—Daily..... 2:50 a.m.  
No. 17—Ashland Mail and Express..... 1:22 p.m.

SOUTHBOUND

No. 4—Daily..... 11:12 p.m.  
No. 2—Ashland Mail and Express..... 1:22 p.m.

H.C. BECKER, AGENT.

Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie R'y

EAST BOUND.

Atlantic Limited..... 2:40 a.m. Daily  
Acrombation..... 8:10 p.m. Dex. Sun.  
Passenger..... 11:00 a.m. Dex. Sun.  
Passenger..... 2:05 p.m. Dex. Sun.

WEST BOUND.

Pacific Limited..... 2:30 a.m. Daily  
Acrombation..... 8:10 p.m. Dex. Sun.  
Passenger..... 11:00 a.m. Dex. Sun.  
Passenger..... 2:05 p.m. Dex. Sun.

Close connections for Tomahawk, Eau Claire, Duluth, Marquette, Monmouth, Wausau, Stevens Point, Madison, Chicago and beyond, and all points on the M. & St. P. and Wis. Central R'y. Freight trains do not carry passengers.  
C. M. CHAMBERS AGT.

Tommy Robbins was up from Antigo to attend the fair.

Teal Yapp is down from Choate this week visiting relatives.

Izzy Cohen is back after a two months' outing in Detroit, his old home.

Why is the Cash Department Store the cheapest place in the city to trade?

Perry Clark is an invalid these days, from the effects of stepping on a nail.

Slayton's Jubilee Singers at the Grand Opera House next Thursday evening, Sept. 17.

Miss Natalie Trow, of Tomahawk Lake, is visiting with Miss Pearl Curran this week.

The prices and the values are no longer on speaking terms at the Cash Department Store.

Miss May O'Connor returned Monday night from a month's visit with her parents at Mosinee.

Geo. P. Rossman, of Ashland, was in the city Tuesday to see his horse work. He is the owner of George H.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Marquardt are entertaining the Misses Flora and Tillie Filer, of Neenah, Wis., this week.

Robert Blackburn, who is engaged in the lumber business at Milwaukee, visited relatives and friends here this week.

There was a large attendance from Minocqua and Woodruff during the fair. Both places sent good sized delegations.

We are candidates not for office but for trade. Our platform is good values at low prices.

CASH DEPARTMENT STORE.

Roadmaster John Collins, of the "Soo" left last night for Niagara Falls, to attend the annual Roadmasters' convention. He will be absent a week.

Lawrence Doyle has slabs, and hard wood for sale. Those wishing anything in the wood line can leave orders at Crane & Fenelon's and he will attend to them.

Messrs. Harris and Baumgartner, of Chicago, who have been spending some time at the lake at North Pelican, accompanied by Mrs. Harris and sister, returned to their home Saturday night.

The top of a man is the most conspicuous part, and therefore needs special attention in the matter of hats. Knox fall styles are now on exhibition at the Cash Department Store.

Rev. Geo. A. Cressey will preach at the Baptist church next Sunday morning and evening, at the usual hours. The evening topic will be "Lessons taught by the G. A. R. Encampment."

Making things hum! A glance at the Cash Department Store, a visit to our establishment and you will more readily understand why the great commercial wheel spins with such rapidity here—its the price that does it.

The marriage ceremony of William F. Grinager and Miss Grace, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Chambers, was performed Tuesday evening at the home of the bride by Rev. J. H. Chandler. The guests witnessing the ceremony were limited to relatives and only a few intimate friends of the family. The home was artistically and beautifully decorated. The newly mated pair will make their home in Minneapolis and departed for that city Wednesday morning. Grace Chambers was one of Rhinelander's best. She is a talented, lovable young woman, who will be greatly missed by her many friends here. Mr. Grinager is the teller of the Swedish-American bank in Minneapolis and is said to deserve the life companion he has secured, and that is recommend enough for him.

Mrs. L. M. Bennett and daughter Maggie arrived on the 1:22 train Tuesday, after being absent about four weeks visiting relatives and friends in Omro.

Matt, Stapleton has charge of the sale of tickets for St. Mary's Hospital for one year. Matt is a hustler and will undoubtedly dispose of a large number.

"Slayton's Jubilee Singers at the Opera House last evening were a splendid success. Every number on the program was heartily appreciated by the audience which asked for more with all the natural instinct and simplicity of a boy at a picnic. The company sustained the reputation of the negro race. Their music is the watermelon of melody."—Union, Prairie du Chien, Wis. At Grand Opera House, Thursday evening, Sept. 17.

News of the Public Schools.

Some changes have been made in the location of departments for the coming term. The first grades—McGill, Central, Curran and South Park. Second grades—McGill, Central, South Park. Third grades—old building, (north side) and Curran. Fourth grades—McGill and South Park. Sixth, seventh, eighth—Central. Parents are requested to send first primary pupils from north side to Central building if possible as the McGill primary is very large.

The teachers at the McGill school are Miss Germond, Mrs. Hamilton, Miss Timlin, Miss Bannard, at the old building, Miss Stevens; at the Central, Mrs. Dawe, Miss Lloyd, Miss Doherty, Miss Barnes, Miss Bissell, Miss Austin; at the Curran, Miss Vaughn, Mrs. Deane; at the South Park, Miss Richardson, Miss Brown, Miss Bronson, Miss Ashmun.

Notice of Proposition for Subscription to Railroad Stock.

Whereas, on the 2nd day of September, 1896, the Rhinelander and St. Paul Railroad Company, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, filed with the County Clerk of the County of Oneida, State of Wisconsin, a definite proposition in writing, signed by its President and Secretary, and sealed with its seal, a copy of which proposition is hereto appended and made a part of this notice, and whereas, a public hearing on said proposition was held at the County Clerk's office, in the City of Oneida, Wisconsin, on the 10th day of October, 1896, and a petition to the County Board of Oneida County, Wisconsin, for the purpose of accepting and carrying into effect the said proposition, was filed with the County Clerk of said County, on the 10th day of October, 1896, and after the filing of said proposition, present to said file with the said County Clerk a written request, requiring notice to be given by said Clerk, in the same manner provided in Section 1078 of the Revised Statutes 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**A MISTAKE.**  
A tadpole sat on a cool, gray stone.  
And sadly thought of his life;  
"Alas, must I live alone?" said he.  
"Or shall I expunge me a wife?"  
A while off from the brink of the stream,  
Lensed over and with a sigh:  
"Oh, wait till you're older, my dear young friend,  
You'll have better taste by and by!"  
"Girls change, you know, and the polly-  
wogs swim."  
That takes your fancy to-day,  
May not be the polly at all you'd choose.  
When the summer has passed away!"  
But the tadpole rash thought he better  
know.  
And married a pollywog fat;  
And before the summer was over he sat  
On the brink of that stream in despair.  
For, would you believe it? His fair, young  
friend,  
Proved to be but a stupid frog,  
With never a trace of beauty and grace  
Of young Miss Pollywog.  
And although the tadpole himself had  
grown  
Stout and sturdy, too!  
He only saw the faults of his wife,  
As others sometimes do.  
To all young tadpoles, my moral is this:  
Before you settle in life,  
Be sure you know, without any doubt,  
What you want in the way of a wife!  
—Mary H. Olmstead, in Golden Days

### ZEB'S PET SALMON.

BY VIRGIL G. EATON.

Rutherford, a domesticated and very intelligent salmon belonging to Zeb Atkins, of Hot Hole Mountain, Me., is dead. The immediate cause of his taking off was old age, though much handling and long journeys overland to the Dead River fish hatchery no doubt shortened his days. Zeb's liking for Rutherford was of an uncommon kind, even in those days of erratic and erotic affections. The tender and pink steaks, which make most salmon precious as well as palatable, were never taken into the account when Zeb made an inventory of Rutherford's assets. A fish that could keep a large spring of water free from frogs and insects for 20 years and earn in the same time \$32.06 in cold cash was something uncommon, even in Maine, where the natural and supernatural walk hand in hand. It was obvious to everybody who knew the circumstances that Zeb prized Rutherford as a money winner and confidential companion, and liked him so well that no epicurean thought crossed his mind. In a case of live salmon and regular income against boiled salmon and green peas Zeb espoused the unpopular side, and Rutherford survived two decades.

Zeb is a farmer, who follows fishing for an avocation, preferring the joys of the gentle art to anything he can find around the kitchen's hearth at the grocery. Late in May, 1876, when his neighbors were saving their dollars to go to Philadelphia, he took his dip net and went down toward the bay, hoping to catch a few smelts. The second sweep of the net brought him in a gilded and vermilion-spotted salmon that weighed 18 pounds. By soaking his net occasionally in fresh water he got the fish home alive. He put it into the great boiling spring back of the house. In a few weeks it had devoured all the swimming and creeping things that made their home in the spring, and began to look to Zeb for sustenance. By carrying out chopped meat and scraps from the table whenever he went after a pail of water, Zeb soon tamed the fish so it would come and take the food from his hands. When the republican national convention met and nominated Gov. Hayes for president, Zeb named his fish Rutherford in honor of the winning candidate. After that the salmon was regarded as a member of the family and no longer was mentioned as "it."

The pinch of hard times, which was felt all over Maine in 1876, fell upon Zeb with the rest. One day, when he was feeling unusually poor a neighbor asked him why he did not sell Rutherford to the fish hatchery. Zeb could not endure the thought of parting with his fish. Then he received a letter from a lawyer asking for immediate payment on a small bill that was long overdue. That night Rutherford was taken in a tub to the hatchery and Zeb went home with \$3.96 in his pocket. He was very mad all through May. In August, when his grass was in the barn, he went after berries. In his travels he came to the great pond where the hatchery fish are confined. He was picking berries and whistling an old tune when he heard a splash in the water. This was followed by another and another, until a great shining salmon dashed against the beach right at his feet. Zeb knew at once that it was Rutherford. He fed his pet with a few berries from his pail and went home to pass a bad night. Though he fought bravely, the temptation was strong, and the next day Rutherford was stolen from the pond and put back in the spring.

Fortune was kind to Zeb for three years, but in 1879 a fever broke out in his family that took his last cent and left him in debt. In his straits he again took Rutherford to the hatchery and offered him for sale. Mr. Buck looked the fish over, and, turning up the back of its dorsal fin, showed a tiny bronze tag which was attached to Rutherford's back with a platinum wire.

"This fish has been here before," said Mr. Buck. "There is my tag, No. 622. Wait a minute while I look up this record."  
Zeb's knees knocked together with fear while Mr. Buck went to a book and read that No. 622 had been purchased on July 21, 1876, and that he weighed 18 pounds at that time. Zeb managed to ask him if the name of the seller was on this book, and when Mr. Buck said such records were unnecessary his heart turned somewhat of gladness inside of his ribs. Rutherford had gained considerably in the time, and now weighed 23 pounds. Zeb got \$14.00 for the fish, five weight, and received one dollar extra as bounty on the tag, and went home feeling uncommonly well.  
"If you ever catch him again," said

Mr. Buck, "and the tag is still on him, bring him here and I'll give you the highest market price and another dollar in bounty."  
The boiling spring above the barn was empty until December. By this time Zeb and his wife grew so homesick that he made another unlawful journey to the hatchery pond. For two years Rutherford was undisturbed. In June, 1881, Zeb felt the need of new haying tools so keenly that Mr. Buck bought Rutherford again. He weighed 20 pounds, which, at 25 cents a pound, yielded five dollars, and the bounty swelled the sum to an even six dollars. After this Rutherford was taken and sold back every year or two though Zeb never received so much for him at any one time as he did in 1881. Prices varied according to the season and the plentifulness of salmon, but averaged about 20 cents a pound, taking one year with another. Though Rutherford was fed well, Zeb knew that his fish was shrinking in weight every year. Between 1881 and 1890 he had gone down from 20 to 12 pounds, despite the best of care. He was not sick or melancholy at any time, but the fountains of life were slowly wasting away under the combined influence of much moving and old age.

During the financial panic of 1893 Zeb felt considerably encouraged. In 1894 he had sold Rutherford, who weighed ten pounds, for 15 cents a pound, receiving with the bounty \$2.50. A year later he took Rutherford to Mr. Buck and got \$2.50 for him. Rutherford's weight had not changed an ounce, but the price of salmon had gone up three cents on the pound. This gave Zeb great hopes for the future. Fish were long lived, and it was possible that Rutherford having reached the turning point, would now fat up and earn more money. He was doomed to bitter disappointment, for when he sold him in 1894 the scales could not be induced to tip beyond the nine-pound notch. Tempting foods were brought to him during the winter of 1894-95, and for a month or more he seemed to rally, but with the advent of warm weather came a relapse that reduced his weight to eight pounds, when Mr. Buck bought him for the 15th time.

Zeb allowed Rutherford to remain in the pond until the day previous to turning all the old fish loose into the sea before he took him home in the autumn of 1895, hoping that the change would cheer him up and prolong his days. For awhile he seemed better, although his appetite was gone and dainty frog brought from other springs at the mountain's base disported themselves about him daily, apparently knowing that Rutherford could do them no harm. During the cold of winter he stirred about very little. Selecting a spot where the water constantly bubbled up, he lay in a shower of golden mica scales, seemingly oblivious to everything. Toward summer, when the early mosquitoes laid their boat loads of fresh eggs, he fed sparingly upon the tender wigglers and then moved away to the shade of an overhanging elm root, and the sunlight made him weary. For a month he remained here, refusing to come when Zeb called him and taking no heed of the throbbing new life which June had engendered. Then came the end. Early in July Zeb went to the spring to get water for his morning coffee, and saw Rutherford floating on top of the water. Zeb picked him up carefully and found he had been dead several hours.

Zeb put the body on the scales for the last time, and discovered that Rutherford had shrunk away to less than three pounds. Then he wept him in a cloth and buried him in the garden among the sweet peas. Later, with the aid of chalk and shingle, he added up Rutherford's earnings, and learned that by selling him 13 times to the same man he had obtained \$22.06, which is probably a larger amount than ever was paid for any other salmon.—Fargo News.

**Some Hereford Stories.**  
A laborer once wrote to Lord Charles Hereford saying that his wife had just had twins—a boy and a girl—and he wanted to call one "Lord Charles Hereford Brown" and the other "Princess of Wales Brown." Lord Charles gave his permission, and obtained that of the princess. Four months later the man wrote again: "I am happy to inform you that 'Lord Charles Hereford Brown' is well and strong, but that 'Princess of Wales Brown' died this morning." Lord Charles is a man of few words, and those very much to the point. Speaking in the house of commons one day, in reference to the Arab slave leaders, he said, with great emphasis: "Mr. Speaker, we ought to catch these men, give 'em a fair trial, and then hang 'em." Unconventional Lord Charles has always been. Receiving an invitation to dinner at Marlborough house one evening, he replied by wire: "Sorry can't come. He follows by post."—Strand Magazine.

**Saved from the Gallows.**  
During the reign of terror, David had Houdon, the sculptor, arrested, and wished to have him guillotined, as he had declared war against all the artists, his colleagues. Mme. Houdon went to Barrere and urged him to save her husband. "I see no way," Barrere said, "but tell me, for which of his works has he been imprisoned?" "For a statue of St. Sebastian," said Mme. Houdon. "What does she look like?" "A fine woman, with a scrap of paper in her hand." At that moment entered Collet-Derbois. Barrere said to him: "Houdon has made a statue of philosophy meditating on the revolution; you must place it in the room in front of the assembly-room, and declare that Houdon has deserved well of the country." This was done and Houdon was saved.—Chicago Chronicle.

—It may be said of the theater hat, like some other disagreeable things, that there is likely to be a woman at the bottom of it.—Texas Sifter.

**KEEP THE HOUSE COOL.**  
Exclude the Light and Air During the Scorching Hours of the Day.  
However mild the first day of summer, July and August generally blast all hopes for a cool season, and it is a rare and exceptional year in which these months are not a fiery furnace of endurance, so far as the weather is concerned.  
The main question then for those who, from choice or necessity remain in town, is how to keep the house cool, so that when night comes some part of the discomfort of the day may be forgotten in sleep.  
No one needs to be told that the main element of success in this effort lies in the total exclusion of air as well as light during the scorching hours of the day. The breeze is very tempting whenever it comes, but it is also very treacherous and deceptive, for, in the long run, it is more heating than cooling, as it blows over streets where the thermometer is marking 90 in the shade.  
Of course, we must have light and air, for if we remain in the house we must employ our time in a thousand and one ways which require both, but the outside heat is the foe to fight, and it enters by every crack large enough for an atom. The best general rule selects certain rooms to be kept open enough to live in, those of the second story being usually preferred.  
As soon as the light grows strong in the morning all the other windows of the house should be fastened tight, the shutters bolted, the sashes in place and even the dark shades lowered so as to exclude as nearly as possible the rays of day.

In the second story the shutters should be lowered in and the rooms made as dark as feasible, while on the parlor floor the only windows open should be those of the dining-room—and these are fastened tight between the hours for meals.  
The cook needs light and air to make her hot kitchen still hotter, but the work is rendered more tolerable if a large gas stove or an "Aladdin's oven" is substituted for the fierce fires of the range. This deprives the bath-room of hot water, but it also prevents the heating of the house by the pipes which run from the boiler to different rooms, and hot baths are not advisable in hot weather.

A very important factor in keeping the rooms cool is the power to get rid of heated air, which rises toward the roof. A trap door which can be set open is almost a necessity for this, but it must be carefully watched if there are any empty houses in the row, lest by these means a burglar should be tempted into curious paths.  
A house that was considered intolerably hot was made more habitable by the audacious extravagance of its owner, who had a long, narrow window cut in the wall near the roof at the head of the last flight of steps. The window was supplied with a grating and with slatted shutters, so that all air was excluded, and the hot air found a passage from the hall to the outside, while burglar-proof grating made it possible to leave the window open all night.

The front door might readily be so arranged with a grating that it, too, could be left open at night, and in all cases it should be supplied with an awning to prevent the intense glare of the marble steps and the pavement, and at the same time, to afford shade to the visitor and tradesman who must wait there till the bell is answered.  
As soon as the sun has ceased to beat upon the house—either directly or by reflection—all these processes can be reversed. What is needed then is air, which, however heated, is sure to lose a degree or two of its temper as night comes on. All windows then should be thrown wide open and remain so until late, the upper stories, in fact, being left open until sunrise next morning announces the battle once more.—Philadelphia Ledger.

**Sleeping Rooms in Summer.**  
To be healthful, the sleeping apartments should be the most esthetic rooms of the house; the furniture should be simple, the floor uncovered and the bed comfortable. No rooms on the sunny side of a house can be kept cool without inside blinds, or sun awnings outside. Many housekeepers make the mistake of excluding sunlight and air from the house in order to keep it cool. Windows and doors should be thrown open early in the morning, so as to freely admit sunshine and light, then they may be closed to exclude the heat in the middle of the day, to be again thrown open in the cool of the evening. Management and method must be exercised in order to keep cool in summer, as in all else pertaining to the family comfort, and will be found to produce good results in even the warmest climates.—Ladies' Home Companion.

**He Had Seen Some Service Before.**  
They watched the graceful movements of the players on the tennis court.  
"The count," said she of the auburn locks, "is a fine player, is he not?"  
"Ah, yes," replied she of the raven tresses. "Especially do I admire his serve. But what are those strange words which he repeats each time before he serves the ball?"  
"I know them not," the other answered. "It is said that he learned them when he first began to serve, and cannot break himself of the habit."

Moved by curiosity, they approached the athletic noblemen, and bent their heads to listen.  
—Yes, sir," said the count, "porter-house steak, roast beef, mutton, chops, loin of veal."—Chicago Tribune.

**A Boy's Chances Spoiled.**  
Farmer's Boy—Father, why cannot I rise in the world the same as other men? For instance, why cannot I some day become secretary of agriculture?  
Old Farmer—Too late, too late, my son. You know too much about farming.—N. Y. Weekly.

**BOOTHBY'S HAND RACE.**  
But He Kept Ahead of the Train That Was Pushed by an Earthquake.  
Boothby told us another story about phenomenal natural disturbance. He said he felt tender about it because he had figured prominently in it himself. The story concerned a habit engineers on the Vandalia and the Ohio & Mississippi roads had of racing. Just east of East St. Louis is the crossing of a belt railroad, and from there on to the bluffs, seven miles away, is a straight streak of parallel track. As the outgoing passenger trains all leave East St. Louis at about the same time, it was the regular thing for Ohio & Mississippi and Van engineers to hammer for their lives over the seven miles, while the passengers yelled defiance at one another and whooped and got excited. The Ohio & Mississippi had one engine, the 60, which was able to walk away from everything ever put up against her. She had humiliated all the Vandalia engineers, except Boothby, and he fairly ached to get at her. One day, just as he had whistled for the crossing, he heard another whistle, and, looking over, saw the Ohio & Mississippi train abreast. The engine's number was 60.  
Boothby straightened up for the race of his life. Tenderly, not by notch, he opened the throttle, while the fireman kept the old kettle just off the popping point. Over the belt tracks they went, the 60 alongside. To his joy, Boothby saw he was inching away from his opponent. Like a statue he sat, coddling the machine, and at the first mile he was two coach lengths to the good. His passengers were shrieking their joy, while those on the O. & M. were dumb. The O. & M. crew, too, seemed astonished, and gathered on the platforms to look over at the Van's new racer. It was Boothby's race in a walk.

Suddenly the Van engineer saw something was happening. Looking over his shoulder he found the O. & M. train only half a car length back and surging along like lightning. It scared him, and he pulled her still wider open. Then did that noble 152 respond. She leaped through the air, hardly seeming to touch the rails. Light at her shoulder was the 60. Boothby gave her more. They were both going within a mile a minute. Boothby said he never saw a locomotive go like the 60, but he knew his machine was as good as the best. They plunged forward more furiously than the wind. Three miles, four, five, and then—oh, joy!—the 60 began to fall back. At the sixth mile she was two coach lengths behind, and as the trains swept away from each other at the base of the bluffs the O. & M. train was three lengths off to the rear.

At Collinsville Hank Hibbard, white-faced, came rushing up to the 152 as she lay under the water tank getting water.  
"Great heavens, Boothby!" cried the conductor, "do you know what you're been running against?"  
"The O. & M.'s hottest stuff, and I cooled it for 'em."  
"Yes, you have. You've been running against an earthquake. The O. & M. train was picked up by it just out of town. A hill 20 feet high followed her last Pullman and she was running down hill the entire way, being pushed forward all the distance."  
"Say, Hank," said Boothby, "did that earthquake help us any?"  
"No; we were 100 yards ahead all the time."

Boothby climbed back on his box and Hibbard returned to the train. But although Boothby's achievement brought glory to his roundhouse, he would never race again. He said he didn't mind whipping an ordinary engine run by ordinary steam, but he didn't want to combat a thing that "laid up" with devils and was in league with cyclone, storm and earthquake.  
These are the two instructive stories told by Engineer Boothby to David Lawrence and myself—two trusting cyclists who stopped to rest with him.—Chicago News.

**HOW TOT IS NEGLECTED.**  
Difference Between the City Child and Its Country Cousin.  
Taking the little child out for exercise too often means a promenade for personal pleasure, in which the well-being of a child is not for a moment considered. He is held in a tight rein, made to walk slow or fast to suit his conductor, jerked away from sights that attract his attention, snubbed when he asks questions and scolded in a loud, mechanical way that has the inevitable effect of dulling his sensibilities, and either making him rebellious or cowardly, as his disposition inclines toward boldness or timidity. One hour's untrammelled freedom were worth, for health, days of such perfunctory outings, and the moral effect would be far happier.

Doubtless much of the docility of the country child indoors is owing to the liberty he enjoys out of the house. If our city children had playgrounds of their own, there would be much less insubordination among them. But if we cannot altogether satisfy their natural desires, let us at least do what we can. Let us give them every innocent liberty, remembering that staid as we ourselves are now, there was a time when the feeling of the sunshine and fresh air mounted like wine to our heads, when our blood stirred in quicker currents, our muscles twitched with the impulses of motion, and a little physical freedom, of the kind young animals enjoy, seemed to us the finest thing in the world.—Ladies' Home Companion.

**Not Ours.**  
Mrs. Kiddall—Oh, yes, I have a running account at Cotton & Tapes'. It's much better than paying for each little purchase, you know.  
Mrs. Skidmore—A running account? Why, the collector of the firm told my husband that your account had been standing a very long time.—Boston Globe.

**Trotted Lobster.**  
Take out the meat from the lobster without breaking; season with mace, nutmeg, white pepper, salt and cloves. Put a little butter at the bottom of a pan, and lay the lobster over it, placing between the layers a few bay leaves; cover with butter and bake in a slow oven; when done strain, lay in potting pans and add the seasoning. When cold pour clarified butter over it.—Good Housekeeping.

**TREES RUIN A GRAVEYARD.**  
They Grew and Spread Their Roots and Drove Out the Dead.  
In 1788, when the old revolutionary sailors living on the New Worcester plantation, across the Potomac from Bangor, wanted to get the place incorporated and applied for a charter, they intended to call the town Orangetown, in honor of Orangetown, Md., but the early education of the man who drew up the petition had been so badly neglected that when he wrote the document he spelled the word Orrington, and in this manner was a good town name born from very poor orthography. During the 105 years which have passed since then the people have made very few blunders. They not only know what they want, but they go it with a get-there impetuosity which generally wins success.

In fact, some citizens of Orrington can be truthfully charged with having too much zeal. One resident—a woman, bearing the name of Baker—has made herself famous for all time by a little act of thoughtful kindness that would never have been noticed had it been done in most towns. Mrs. Baker, though she lived and died years before Secretary Morton was known, was a firm believer in Arbor day. She set out such native trees as she could find growing on the hills, and sent away to friends and got several varieties that had lately come over from Europe.

One spring morning in the fourth decade of the present century, a coaster came in from Boston, having a few trees on board billed to Mrs. Baker. Among them was a rare species known as the honey locust. The agent who sold it to her praised it very highly, saying it had large racemes of fragrant white flowers and beautiful pendulous foliage, making it a most suitable ornament for a cemetery. In addition to these qualities, it was thrifty and perfectly hardy, and could be either grown as a hedge or trimmed to a single trunk.

Following the printed instructions, which came with every tree, she planted her honey locust in the family lot in the old Chapin cemetery on the road from Orrington Center to Orrington. No tree ever kept its contract more perfectly than that honey locust. It waxed big and strong in the dry, gravelly soil, and raised up many offspring, all of which grew wonderfully. Fifteen years later, when Mrs. Baker laid down the cares of life, she was put to rest in a beautiful grove of her own planting. Around her grave the wild yew grew in rank yellow profusion. Above it the red cinnamon rose bloomed all through the summer months, and over these the rare honey locusts swayed their fragrant blossoms, until every daffodil wind stole away deeply laden with sweetness. Surely, if there were ever a place where death was robbed of its terrors, this was the spot.

New tenants came to the little four-acre cemetery as the years went on. The Harrimans, noted for their strength; the Chapins, famous in finance; the Bakers, with their handsome children, and several other good people, having finished their work, were laid away for a long, sweet rest among the flowers.

The people died, but the honey locusts lived. They not only lived, but took such a joy in living that by 1850 the sexton complained bitterly about the tough roots of the locust trees which he was forced to cut off in order to dig a new grave. In former years, with a spade and a pickaxe, he could dig a good grave in about four hours. Now he had to take an ax and a crowbar along, and when he had dug a grave he found the whole day was used up. Several owners of burial plots that were enclosed with expensive fences, as well as those who had erected stones or monuments, complained about the prevalence of locust trees, saying the tangled growth concealed the graves. The locusts were thickets of brushwood, and even the cemetery paths grew up so that men had to swamp new roads whenever a body was interred on the further side of the inclosure.

About the time the war closed the residents woke up to the fact that their beautiful cemetery had been transformed into a wilderness, filled with tangles and noxious thorns. Some made onslaughts upon the trees, clearing individual lots here and there, which at once grew up to young locust trees from roots on the unreclaimed lots. Meetings of lot owners were held, but no definite plan of action was adopted. Meanwhile the locusts grew and entrance to the cemetery became more difficult every year. Shortly after it was learned that the locusts could not be eradicated the survivors began to take up their dead and move them to other cemeteries. Some went to Mill Creek, others to Orrington village, and still others to the hillside yard at Snow's Corner. Before 1870 nearly everybody was up and away. Then the town voted to pay for the removal of those whose friends had all died or moved away, and the grave diggers went all over the yard.

The work was done well—much better than the average of such jobs. Still it is said that some five or six bodies were never found. The rank trees grew so rapidly and were such greedy feeders that the ashes of the dead were taken up to form wood and blossoms. Chapin cemetery has been abandoned for more than 20 years. The locusts are 40 feet high and stand as thickly as troops in review. They so thoroughly occupy the lands that there is no room for the living or the dead.—Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

**Not Ours.**  
Mrs. Kiddall—Oh, yes, I have a running account at Cotton & Tapes'. It's much better than paying for each little purchase, you know.  
Mrs. Skidmore—A running account? Why, the collector of the firm told my husband that your account had been standing a very long time.—Boston Globe.

**PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.**  
—Hear—"Say, lend me ten dollars for a day, will you?" "Joak—" "I've only got one dollar." "Hear—" "Well, lend me that for ten days."—Philadelphia Record.  
—It is the doctor—"But why do you sigh? The sailing is certainly not so touching." "Excuse me, I am bewailing the money I paid to come in."—Tit-Bits.  
—Time to Call a Halt—Guest, (facetious)—The chess seems to be active, it has already reached the far end of the table. Host (startled)—Waiter, stop the chess!—Detroit Free Press.  
—O good—"I guess Matthews intends to run for office this year." "Wawman—" "What makes you think so?" "Osgood—" "He's removed the fence from around his beautiful lawn."—Cleveland Leader.  
—Honey for the Court.—"Prisoner, the jury has declared you guilty." "Oh, that's all right, judge; you're too intelligent a man, I think to be influenced by what they say."—Philadelphia American.

—If er 'quaintance of mine," remarked Uncle Eben, "had 'played half de earnest 'less 'bout 'is New Y'as resolution dat he does 'bout dese byah financial questions, he'd kep' out de coht room once or twicet."—Washington Star.  
—Tourist—"So that's the oldest inhabitant? One hundred and four years old! No wonder you are proud of him." Native—"I dunno; he ain't done nothin in this here place 'cept grow old, an' it's took him a sight o' time to do that!"—Tit-Bits.

—An Indication.—"No," said the young man to a friend at the summer resort, "you needn't trouble yourself to introduce me to Miss Scranbrown. She must be very homely." "Have you seen her?" "No. But every one who knows her speaks of her having 'a lovely disposition'."—Washington Star.

—Affable Stranger—"Kindly tell me what time the four o'clock train leaves." Ticket Agent—"Well, of all the cheap questions. Say, you'd better chase yourself away before the depot falls on you." Affable Stranger—"O, never mind. If the question irritates you, I just wanted a little information. I'm the new superintendent of the road, you know."—Cleveland Post.

### THE SPARROW.

His Number Kept Down in London by the Use of Cats.

If left to himself the London sparrow would probably multiply exceedingly for there is enough waste from every human household to keep at least one pair of sparrows. That would give something like 1,500,000 sparrows to the area of greater London. But these figures do not represent actual facts. The sparrow population is rigorously kept down, not by want of fecundity, for, at the zoo, for instance, where food and shelter abound, the birds seem to breed at all seasons of the year, but the operations of the natural enemy, that great fact in all wild life, which even the progressive London sparrow cannot avoid. The natural enemy in this case is the London cat. If anyone will count up the number of houses in his or her knowledge which do not possess a cat, the number and ubiquity of the natural enemy will become apparent.

Poor people keep more cats than rich people, so the small houses abound with cats. Rich people's cats, which have large houses as a rule, catch the sparrows on their own estate; but poor cats have to poach at large, and their ravages among the young sparrows is prodigious. It has been observed that a sparrow-killing cat lingers, on the average, two young birds a day. No amount of correction seems to prevent their indulgence in this form of sport. They know it is wrong, but it is too fascinating. One young cat of the writer's acquaintance went into a fit after a mild leaping for killing young sparrows, and as soon as he recovered went off to catch another. A cat in the same house which was surprised with two naked nestlings in its mouth slipped them underneath a mat on the stairs when it saw its mistress coming. Nature is too strong for them, and the drawing-room pussy seems no more able to resist the taste for sport than the stable cat.—London Spectator.

**Waste of Gold and Silver.**  
Statistics from the royal mint show that the average cost of renewing the silver coinage averages £31,000. This represents six tons of silver, which are spread over the United Kingdom yearly. In other words, the daily unavoidable waste from the silver coinage is nearly 450. Gold is not so much used as silver, but its waste in this way is sufficiently lamentable. The mint issues, on an average, 4,545,221 sovereigns, and twice that number of half sovereigns yearly. The weight lost by fair wear and tear in the first is 4,555 grains per annum, and in the second 4,551 grains. Should anyone care to work out this sum, he will find that this wear, if it could be collected and coined, would give sufficient gold to make 15 sovereigns every day! Isn't wonderful, therefore, that mud, taken from a part of London which has for centuries been the resort of moneyed men of business, should contain a certain quantity of the precious metals?—Chambers' Journal.

**Vinegar as an Antidote to Carbolic Acid.**  
It is difficult for persons in good health to conceive why suicides should choose such a frightfully painful medium for their purpose as carbolic acid. It is not generally known that to this vicious acid vinegar is an excellent antidote. When applied to a cutaneous or mucous surface which has been burned by the acid, the characteristic whitish appearance produced by the caustic at once disappears, and subsequent scarring is to a great extent prevented. Vinegar is an equally efficacious remedy when the acid has been taken into the stomach, and it is recommended that the patient should, as soon as possible, drink some vinegar mixed with an equal part of water, after which other measures may be taken to more fully counteract the poison.—St. Louis Republic.



